

INTERNATIONAL

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## U.S. Reported Shifting Stand On A-Test Ban

Pentagon Objected to Strict Terms

New Coalition Urges Arms Superiority

By Walter Pincus

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (WP) — The Carter administration has backed away from its support for quick conclusion of a comprehensive nuclear test ban agreement with the Soviet Union and Britain, according to administration and congressional sources.

Although negotiations with the Russians and the British will continue in Geneva, sources say they now expect no agreement until a U.S.-Soviet pact on strategic arms limitation has been signed and dealt with by the Senate.

Only three months ago, President Carter was determined to push for rapid agreement on a five-year ban on all nuclear tests except the very smallest. At the time, administration officials believed such an agreement would win Senate approval easily.

They now believe it would face strong opposition there and might endanger any agreement limiting strategic arms if both were considered simultaneously.

"Zero-Yield" Concept

Fierce opposition from the Energy and Defense Departments over what is called the "zero-yield" concept — allowing explosion of only quite small nuclear weapons — and an apparent change in Mr. Carter's attitude toward the duration of the ban also have contributed to the change.

Another factor is the difficulty being encountered in getting Soviet agreement for monitoring procedures. The United States wants to place a specific number of seismic sensing devices on Soviet soil to guard against cheating. The Russians first balked, then accepted, but only if Russians, rather than U.S. personnel, collected the findings. The issue remains unresolved.

In approaching the test ban, the administration originally had tried for a permanent ban to all nuclear testing. Even peaceful nuclear explosions, for construction, such as canal building, were to be barred, as they could be secretly used for weapons purposes.

Ban Opposed

Scientists from the Energy Department (DOE), who run the laboratories and installations that develop and build nuclear weapons, also opposed the total ban on grounds that they could not keep their facilities prepared to resume operations in the event that the Russians broke the agreement.

After long discussions and negotiations within the administration earlier this year, the president signed a decision memorandum on May 20 establishing a U.S. proposal for a zero-yield, five-year test ban.

The memorandum also said, according to sources, that testing would resume after the five-year period unless the Joint Chiefs agreed to a continuation.

Sources disagree on whether Mr. Carter thought at the time of his decision that it would have the support of Defense Secretary Harold Brown, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Energy Secretary James Schlesinger, and the influential directors of the government's nuclear weapons laboratories at Los Alamos, N. M., and Livermore, Calif.

One Capitol Hill source said the National Security Council summarized the memorandum as follows: (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

## IRA Supporters Battle Troops, Police in Belfast

BELFAST, Aug. 9 (UPI) — Troops and police today fought daylong skirmishes with IRA supporters who used guns, firebombs and bricks in scattered attacks on police stations and the army.

Officials said property damage was widespread but reported no major casualties despite at least one gun battle and a number of sniper attacks on British Army patrols.

IRA supporters roamed parts of the city from about midnight, beating police stations, burning hit-and-run trucks and fighting running skirmishes with police and troops.

The IRA claimed it carried out "six gun attacks" on the army during the night, army patrols reported coming under fire in Catholic areas.

By Richard Burt

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (NYT) — The creation of a new congressional coalition highly critical of the Carter administration's foreign policy was announced yesterday, with its 148 members calling for the United States to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union.

The move came as the House of Representatives moved toward approval of a \$119.3 billion defense appropriation bill after repeated attempts to make across-the-board cuts of 2 percent.

The new group, calling itself the Coalition for Peace Through Strength, consists of a bipartisan collection of members of the House and the Senate known for their conservative views on military and foreign policy. Affiliated with the congressional group are several individuals and organizations also identified with conservative causes.

At a news conference yesterday, John Fisher, president of the pro-defense American Security Council, said that the congressional coalition had been created to press for the adoption of several "principles for a national strategy" to cope with growing Soviet military power, including the attainment of military superiority over Moscow, the establishment of a large-scale civil defense program, the adoption of a more cautious approach to arms control and the "use of positive nonmilitary means to roll back the growth of communism."

Although the coalition represents a minority in the Congress, its creation reflects the growing support on Capitol Hill for defense spending.

Response to Lobbies

Another co-chairman, Sen. Paul Laxalt, R-Nev., indicated that the coalition was the conservative community's response to the growth of organized lobbies on Capitol Hill. He said that he and his colleagues had learned "useful lessons" during recent congressional foreign policy debates, adding "those lessons being there is no substitute for cohesion brought about successfully when like-minded individuals and organizations join together."

In addition to members of Congress, other co-chairmen of the coalition include William Simon, former secretary of the treasury, Adm. Thomas Moorer and Gen. Lyman Lemnitzer, both former chairmen of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and Maj. Gen. John Singlaub, a former Army commander in South Korea who resigned earlier this year after criticizing White House defense decisions.

## Oil Money Seen Turning Iraq Toward West, New World Role

By J. P. Smith

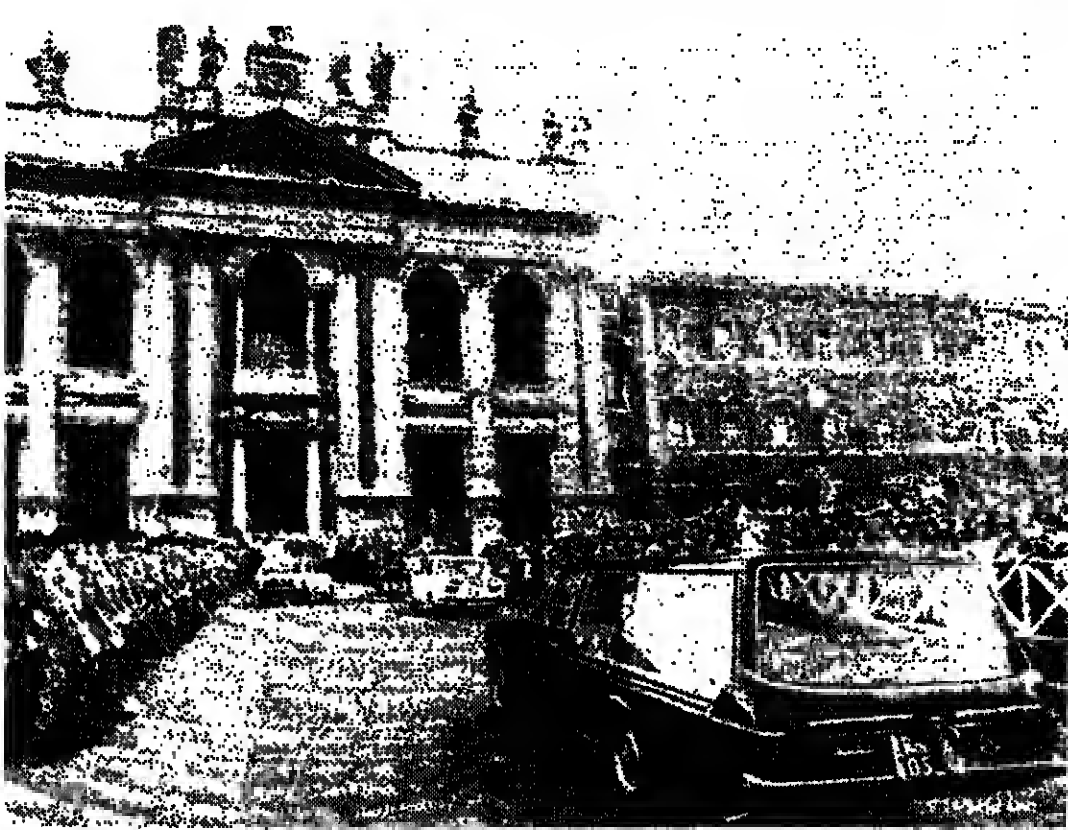
BAGHDAD, Iraq (WP) — At the height of this spring's war between Ethiopia and Somalia, Soviet Ambassador Anatoli Barkovsky was summoned to see Foreign Minister Sadoun Hammadi. He was told that Soviet planes were not to use Iraqi airfields or even fly through Iraqi airspace to resupply Cuban forces fighting in the Horn of Africa.

The incident illustrates the strains in Iraq's relationship with Moscow, as well as Baghdad's determination to act strictly in what it views as its own interest.

As what may ultimately be hundreds of billions of petrodollars flow into the country's treasury, the government's vision of Iraq's role in the world has started to change. Long-range adjustments have produced some short-term paradoxes in foreign policy.

• Iraq remains bound by a 15-year friendship treaty with the Soviet Union, but appears increasingly eager to obtain trade and technological benefits from closer ties with the United States.

• Iraq continues to rail against Zionism, but seems to be losing interest in the dream of using the Palestinian issue to unite the Arab world in one nation stretching from Morocco to the Euphrates.



The hearse carrying Pope Paul's body arriving at St. John's Lateran on its way to Vatican City.

## 200,000 View Cortège

### Paul's Body Returned to Rome

VATICAN CITY, Aug. 9 (UPI) — The body of Pope Paul VI was taken to the Vatican today as 200,000 persons watched the cortege along the 24-kilometer route from the papal summer residence at Castel Gandolfo.

Watching over the procession were about 5,000 policemen, honor guards and members of the anti-terrorist squad.

The cortege moved slowly as it entered St. Peter's Square and

made its way to the front of the basilica.

As the Sistine Chapel choir sang the Psalms, the Magnificat and Benedictus, the cortege stopped at the stairs leading to the church and was met by the Rev. Aurelio Sabatini, archpriest of the basilica.

About 60 cardinals — who will choose Paul's successor — stood at the entrance in their white surplices and crimson capes, each clutching a lighted candle.

The pope will be buried in a crypt under St. Peter's Saturday. There were 21 vehicles in the cortege, including the hearse carrying the pontiff's body in its coffin. French Cardinal Jean Villot, the Vatican secretary of state who serves as chamberlain until the conclave of cardinals can elect a new pope, sat in the front seat beside the driver.

Before the procession left Castel Gandolfo, mourners joined in 15 minutes of prayers led by a group of local churchmen.

A police helicopter hovered above as it moved away from the square in front of the palace where the pope had lain in state for three days.

The pope's final journey took him over the Appian Way to Rome where the hearse passed the Colosseum. It also stopped briefly at the pope's home church, as bishop of Rome, the Basilica of St. John's Lateran.

At St. John's, the vicar of Rome, Cardinal Ugo Poletti, prayed briefly. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

## Suenens, Belgian Prelate, Calls for 'Synodal' Pope

By Paul Hofmann

ROME, Aug. 9 (NYT) — The Roman Catholic primate of Belgium, Cardinal Leo Jozef Suenens, today called for a pope ruling the church in close cooperation with an international group of bishops rather than as a lone autocrat overburdened with responsibilities.

The remarks by Cardinal Suenens, considered a liberal, were taken here as a sign that a debate on the basic church problems that will determine the election of a new pope is already under way.

Issues in this discussion at this stage appear to be the role of the papacy and the structure of church government rather than specific persons. However, behind-the-scenes lobbying for individual candidates to succeed Pope Paul VI is clearly under way in the debate preparatory to the election of a new pontiff in secret conclave.

The conclave is to begin between Aug. 21 and 26. The positions of the 115 cardinals who will be electors of the next pope, and some of their leading backers in the hierarchy, are being aired in messages. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



Cardinal Suenens

## Begin Says He Hopes for Breakthrough

TEL AVIV, Aug. 9 — Prime Minister Menachem Begin said today that he hopes the talks with President Carter and Egyptian President Anwar Sadat will lead to a breakthrough in the peace-making process.

"The task of the American government is to bring the parties together," he said after meeting with William Quandt, an adviser to the National Security Council. Mr. Quandt was in Alexandria, Egypt, with Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and returned to brief Israel on Mr. Vance's talks with Mr. Sadat.

Mr. Begin said that Mr. Quandt had relayed important information that he would report to a special meeting of the Cabinet tomorrow.

"We did hope for a breakthrough," Mr. Begin said, defining a breakthrough as "a situation in which we continue the peace-making effort... in order to achieve a peace treaty."

Reports in Washington said that Mr. Vance, who was returning to Washington tonight from Egypt, might return to the Middle East before the summit. The official word, however, was that no such trip was planned and that Mr. Vance intended to catch up with the latest technology, whatever the sources may be.

## U.S. and Turkey Meet for Talks

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (UPI) — U.S. and Turkish officials have opened talks on reopening a military relationship between the two countries, with Turkish Secretary-General Sukru Elekdogan meeting Acting Secretary of State Warren Christopher and other U.S. officials yesterday.

The talks began as congressional committees prepared to meet tomorrow to reconcile the differences between the House and Senate versions of the Security Assistance Bill intended to end the U.S. arms embargo.

In the first day of talks, the U.S. side raised its desire for an early reopening of 26 U.S. intelligence bases to Turkey and a renewal of full military operations at two other bases.

## Independent to Form A Cabinet in Portugal

LISBON, Aug. 9 — Portuguese President Antonio Ramalho Eanes tonight asked an Alfredo Nogueira Costa, an independent politician, to try to form a cabinet to replace the outgoing Socialist administration and end the three-week-old governmental crisis.

A communiqué said that he had agreed to try to form a cabinet that would be supported in Parliament without a coalition.

Mr. Nogueira Costa, 55, an industrialist who served as industry and technology minister in the first constitutional government after the 1974 revolution, was named premier-designate.

Mr. Soares protested that he had agreed to try to form a cabinet that would be supported in Parliament without a coalition.

Gen. Eanes addressed the nation on television to announce his decision after he first informed the country's feuding political parties.

A grim-faced Mario Soares emerged from Belem presidential palace and curiously told newsmen that the president had made a decision on the next government without taking into consideration the legislative strength of his Socialist Party.

"The president has made his choice of premier. Evidently he is not a Socialist," the outgoing premier said. "We respect the president's decision but we feel he has violated the constitution."

Mr. Soares protested that the appointment was unconstitutional because it disregarded the results of elections in which the Socialist Party has always emerged as the largest political group, but without an overall majority, since 1974.

Centrist Social Democrat leader Francisco Sá Carneiro, who followed Mr. Soares into the presidential office, told newsmen that the president's choice for a new premier "is going to catch everyone by surprise."

Mr. Soares went into the meeting with the threat that unless the premier was drawn from within his party's ranks and maintained Socialist policies his party would not support the new government.

Political sources said that the president reacted strongly to this position and that early general elections were virtually inevitable.

They noted that without Socialist support no government could survive in the legislative assembly.

The leader of the conservative Center Democrats, Diogo Freitas do Amaral, emerged from his meeting with the president saying that the president was "in a difficult position."

At some places and on some days, the Russians seem to be everywhere. An American who stopped at the Ravensbrück concentration camp museum and memorial north of Berlin saw four Soviet officers tour the camp, then pose for a group photo against the wall of what had been the crematorium. Russian soldiers worked in the fields near the camp, and Russian families filled the old wooden houses near the camp entrance.

A model to the museum indicates that the houses were used by the camp's SS guards when Hitler was in power. "Did the SS live in those places?" an East German guide was asked. "That's what the model shows."

There are 425,000 Soviet ground troops in East Germany, compared to 220,000 U.S. Army personnel in West Germany. And the Russians are packed into a country less than half the size of West Germany, with a third as many people.

A woman who teaches grade school in Rostock said that millions of East Germans have never spoken to a Russian. "With the problems I have in getting along," she said, "their presence here is the last thing that concerns me."

Occasionally, there are quiet complaints. One man said that so many Soviet films — "mostly sentimental mush" — appeared on one channel that it irritated East Germans call it "Moscow TV."

Another East German told of an incident on a train between Weimar and Leipzig in which a few young men cursed a group of Russian tourists. When he got off the train shortly after, the police were already questioning people about what was barely more than a half dozen angry words. The authorities, he said, do not tolerate anything even slightly anti-Soviet.

Old Wooden Houses

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## High Romanian Official Requests Asylum in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (IHT) — Lt. Gen. Ion Pacepa, a high-ranking secret police aide to President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania, has defected and is in the United States under CIA protection, administration sources said today.

The sources confirmed that Gen. Pacepa had requested political asylum in the United States.

They also confirmed a report by the West German daily Die Welt that Gen. Pacepa had vanished 12 days ago while on a visit to Cologne. Informed sources in Washington said the newspaper's account was essentially accurate, but declined to confirm the paper's report that Gen. Pacepa was being interrogated by agents of the CIA.

Gen. Pacepa was apparently a senior figure in the Romanian security apparatus — the Romanian equivalent of the Soviet Union's KGB. Sources here said the general was deeply involved in such sensitive matters as the personal safety and travels of Mr. Ceausescu.

In U.S. in March

One U.S. source recalled that Gen. Pacepa came to the United States in March as advance man for President Ceausescu's visit to the United States in April.

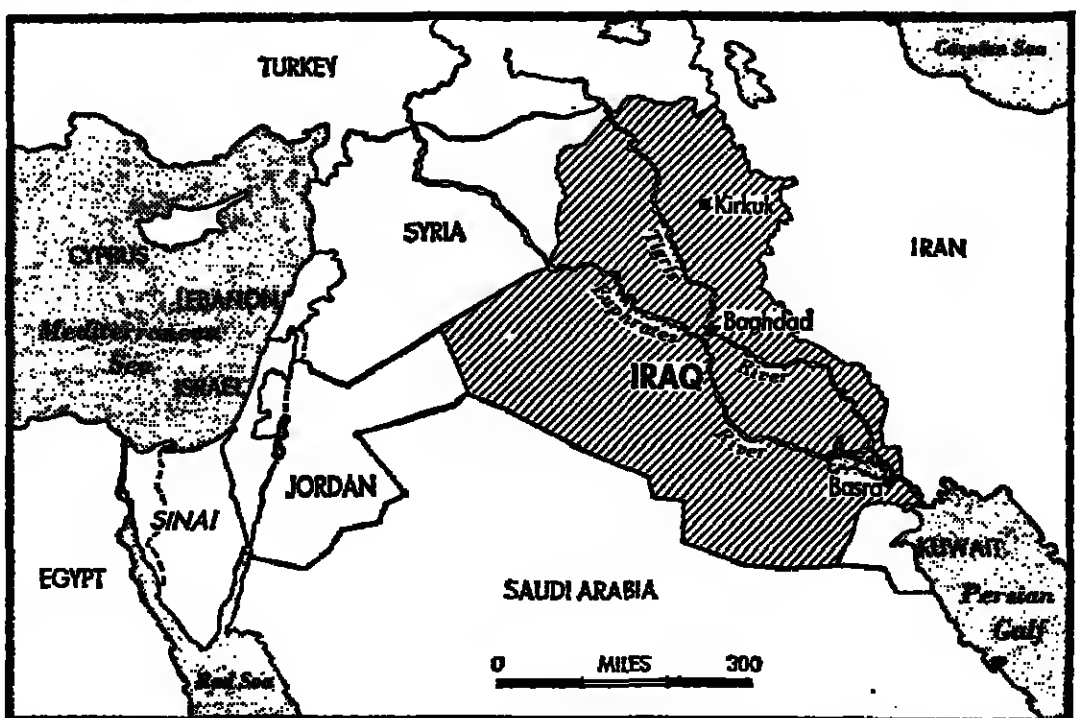
The defection of Gen. Pacepa, assuming that he is cooperating with the CIA, is a blow not only to the Romanians but also to the Soviet Union, with whom they maintain close touch on security issues.

Informed sources in Washington said that Mr. Ceausescu had always been especially careful about his internal security operation and that Gen. Pacepa's defection would likely have reverberations in Bucharest.

Major Role

While Die Welt described Gen. Pacepa as one of the "most important" officials in Bucharest, this was considered an overstatement by knowledgeable sources here. Nonetheless, he played a major role in preparations for high-level talks between Mr. Ceausescu and other international leaders, an important function in a country that prides itself on its role in world affairs despite its small size.

State Department officials said they were under strict instructions not to discuss the case with reporters. CIA and Romanian Embassy officials also refused to comment publicly on the case, in an apparent effort to minimize the damage to U.S.-Romanian relations.



The impact of this economic pragmatism is already clear. Since oil prices quadrupled in 1973, Iraq's imports from the Soviet bloc countries and China have dropped from 25 to about 9 percent, while imports from the United States are up ninefold.

A continuation of this policy seems likely to bring closer political ties with the West. Last year, for example, Baghdad secretly proposed selling a large amount of oil directly to the U.S. Defense Department for stockpiling in America's strategic petroleum reserve.

Nothing came of that offer, but workers recently began putting a fresh coat of white paint on the building that houses the small U.S. Interests Section in Baghdad, giving rise to speculation that Iraq was considering restoring the formal diplomatic relations that it severed after the 1967 Arab-Israeli war.



## As Vietnam Applies Air Power

## Cambodian Losses Said Serious

By George McArthur

BANGKOK, Aug. 9 — Signs coming out of Cambodia indicate that the regime of Premier Pol Pot is in serious trouble.

Diplomatic sources say that for the first time since the border war with Vietnam began last year, the Cambodian Army is suffering casualties at a rate it cannot long sustain.

Simultaneously there appears to be some kind of serious internal friction among the tightly knit Cambodian leadership. These reports have come mainly from Vietnamese diplomats in Southeast Asia who are spreading rumors that Pol Pot is facing a crisis of survival.

Western diplomats would ordinarily treat such rumor-mongering with great skepticism, but some say that there is other evidence that the regime is in difficulty.

The Phnom Penh radio has indirectly confirmed recent changes in the upper ranks. Defense Minister Son Sen, once listed as a full member of the Politburo, is now termed an alternate member. There has been no mention of who, if anyone, replaced him.

Western diplomats generally agree that whatever is taking place is a result of Cambodia's worsening military fortunes. They emphasize that there is no immediate indication that the war is winding down. Cambodia is cutting its forces

sharply on the western border with Thailand, in order to transfer troops either to Phnom Penh or to the Vietnamese front. In some units, about half of the men have been transferred.

A recent refugee, a defector from the Khmer Rouge Army, said that those transferred were mostly veterans of the civil war and dependable Khmer Rouge cadres or party members.

## Dissident Uprisings

There are also reports that there have been at least two instances of small mutinies or dissident uprisings in the western provinces in the last six weeks.

Since confirmation of information from Cambodia is practically impossible, Western analysts are reluctant to draw conclusions from such isolated reports. They do believe, however, that the regime is probably facing its most serious test since 1975.

"It would be premature to make any sweeping judgments," an analyst said, "but we know that they have suffered serious manpower losses. What we don't know is how quickly they can make them up or how big a manpower pool they actually have now."

The casualties have resulted largely from increased application of Vietnamese air power. Using captured U.S. warplanes, bombs and rockets, the Vietnamese are reported to have been flying as many as 30 bombing missions a day against Cambodian border forces.

## Chinese Airlift

Western sources said that the Cambodians continue to receive an adequate flow of arms and ammunition by air from China, and that more help can be expected after the visit to Peking last week by Son Sen, and Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Leng Sary. The meetings in Peking included senior officials of the Chinese land, air and sea forces.

Although there have been reports that China is displaying less support for its Cambodian ally, there is no confirmation of this. In a farewell banquet at the Great Hall of the People, Chinese Vice Premier and Politburo member Chen Hsi-lin said: "China will support and assist your just struggle. We are convinced that under the leadership of the Communist Party of Kampuchea, with Secretary-General Pol Pot as the leader, the Kampuchean people will surely win final victory."

While that fell short of a pledge to intervene directly — which would be difficult at any rate — there seemed to be no doubt that hardware and political support will continue to be forthcoming.

C. Los Angeles Times

## Begin Cites Talks Hope

(Continued from Page 1)

tended to take a vacation during the second half of this month. Zalman Shoval, a member of Parliament from Mr. Begin's Likud Party, denied newspaper reports that the government plans new Jewish settlements on the West Bank of the Jordan River and was using censorship to keep secret the plan, which could poison the atmosphere of the summit.

"No decision has been taken, and the stories are false," Mr. Shoval told Israeli radio, saying that the reports were designed to embarrass the government at a sensitive point in Israeli-Egyptian relations.

Some members of the opposition in Parliament have complained of censorship on the settlement issue, and the Jerusalem Post said today that "the government is planning to establish new settlements in the West Bank," but the story did not give details.

The United States opposes settlements on land Israel took in the 1967 war, regarding them as illegal under international law and as obstacles to peace. Keeping the approximately 100 existing settlements is a central theme of Israel's peace plan, but Mr. Sadat wants the settlements dismantled.

## Course Toward Peace

Mr. Shoval, who advises the Foreign Ministry on how to promote Israel's image abroad, said he felt that Israel and Egypt were on an "irreversible course" to peace.

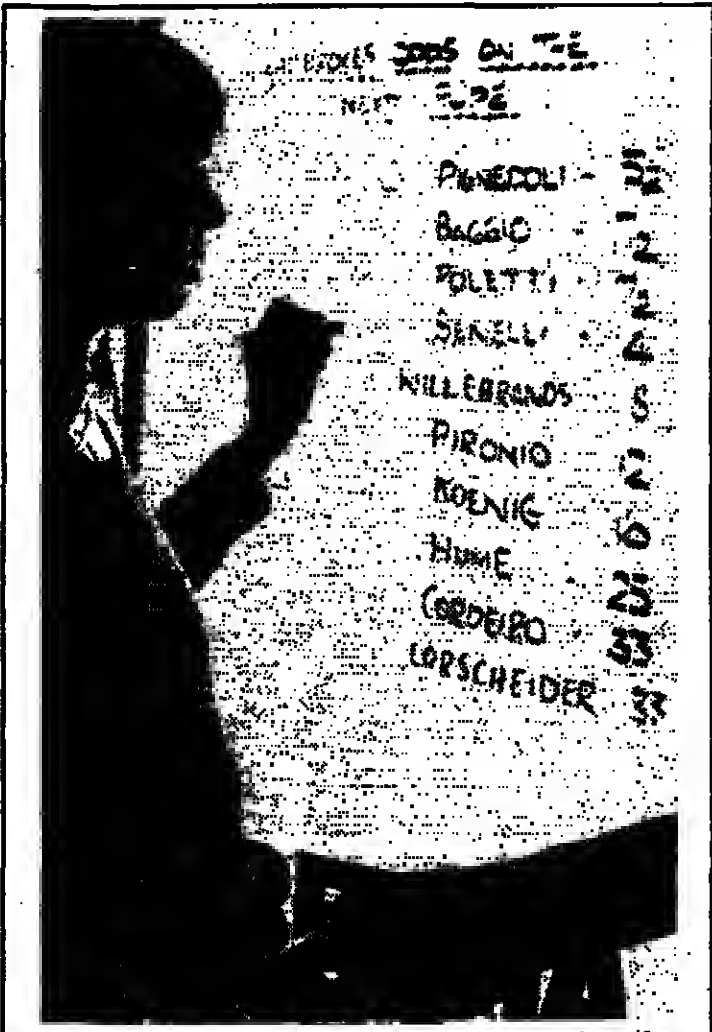
In Amman, Jordan, Foreign Minister Hassan Ibrahim said today that Jordan would not take part in Middle East peace talks until Israel agrees to return all occupied Arab land. Roving U.S. mediator Alfred Atherton is due in Amman Friday to discuss regional problems with King Hussein.

Opinion leaders in the Arab world have expressed skepticism about the chances of success. Syria's ruling Arab Socialist Baath Party said that the summit was part of a game designed to mark time until Israel attacks again.

The Saudi newspaper Al Bilad said today, "This is Israel's last opportunity." The government-controlled newspaper said that there was no harm in Mr. Sadat attending the conference as long as he avoided a bilateral deal with the Israelis and upheld the national rights of the Palestinian people.

Saudi Crown Prince Fahd said yesterday that he had been assured by the Egyptian leader that Egypt would not conclude a separate peace with Israel.

The Palestine Liberation Organization said today that planned meeting was a step on the road to Middle East war.



Marking up the odds at Ladbroke's in the City of London.

## U.K. Pope-Betting Protested

LONDON, Aug. 9 (AP) — Simon Mahon, a Roman Catholic member of Parliament, has complained that Ladbroke's, a British bookmaking firm, is taking bets on who will succeed Pope Paul.

Mr. Mahon, a member of the Labor Party, said that he wrote a letter to Ladbroke's protesting "in the most fervent terms about their appalling taste."

He said: "We are electing a successor to Jesus Christ, and that is not a matter for Ladbroke's."

## Suenens, Belgian Prelate, Calls for 'Synodal' Pope

(Continued from Page 1)

to the clergy, and the mass of believers, in interviews and other public statements.

Cardinal Suenens expressed his views on how the next pope should operate, in an interview with the Italian National Broadcasting System. His remarks, in fluent Italian, were relayed from Brussels.

The Belgian prelate advocated a "division of work" between the pontiff and a group of advisers from various parts of the world "without diminishing in any way the powers of the papacy." Cardinal Suenens added that the conclave should choose a pope who would govern the church "in a synodal way."

The term was understood as a reference to the Synod of Bishops, a consultative body of about 200 churchmen, mostly members of the episcopate, that Pope Paul established following recommendations of the church's Ecumenical Council Vatican II, held in 1962-65. The great church assembly had stressed the principle of "collegiality" of church government, meaning decision making jointly by the pope and the bishops.

So far, the Synod has been convened in Rome for five sessions — in 1967, 1969, 1971, 1974 and last autumn — each lasting several weeks. However, the body's influence on church policies has seemed scarce. The impression prevailed that the Roman Curia, or Vatican bureaucracy, ostensibly acting on behalf of the pontiff, successfully defended his and its own prerogatives and averted decentralization in church government.

Cardinal Suenens was one of the most vocal advocates of "collegial" structures during Vatican II. After the death of Pope John XXIII in 1963, the Belgian prelate was widely mentioned as a possible successor. The conclave held in June of that year chose instead Cardinal Giovanni Battista Montini, who became Pope Paul VI.

The cardinal, who is archbishop of Mechelen-Brussels, is now 74, and hardly regarded as being in the running for the papal throne this time. He has lately displayed great

interest for the "charismatic" or "neopentecostal" currents in Roman Catholicism, which emphasize emotional aspects of faith.

But in today's broadcast interview, Cardinal Suenens was understood to have spoken in the name of what would be a liberal group in the forthcoming conclave. This faction is expected to comprise up to 20 cardinals, mostly non-Italian.

## Paul's Body At Vatican

(Continued from Page 1)

ly in front of the hearse. Standing directly behind him was Rome's mayor, Giulio Carlo Argan. An army guard sounded a trumpet flourish and the procession moved off.

The cortege was preceded by a phalanx of motorcycle police. Hundreds waved hankchiefs as the hearse passed. Others knelt on the sidewalks. Some bled children aloft and stood on parked cars to get a better view.

Thousands stood silent as it moved from the Forum into the Piazza Venezia. Along the Corso Vittorio Emanuele, to the Tiber, the crowd was 10 to 12 deep.

As the cortege moved across the Tiber by the Via della Conciliazione, the crowd swelled into thousands. Faint cries of "Addio" came from the lines of mourners.

The choir of hundreds, chanting a litany, formed an escort to accompany the body up the broad steps into the church, past Michelangelo's Pietà, to the main Confessional Altar where it will lie in state for two days.

Half-dressed Swiss Guards in their blue-and-orange uniforms formed an honor guard at the atrium of the Basilica as the body was borne beneath the stone carving of Christ giving the keys of the church to St. Peter.

Once the body was inside, the basilica was closed until tomorrow, when the official lying-in-state is scheduled to begin.

## Swiss Continue Visa Probe

## UN Backing Appointment of Alleged Soviet Agent

By Jonathan Rollow

GENEVA, Aug. 9 (WP) — The United Nations has decided to stand by its appointment of a Soviet agent to the sensitive post of personnel director for UN headquarters here after a UN investigation into allegations that the Russian is a Soviet intelligence agent.

Meanwhile, Swiss authorities in Bern have announced that they are still conducting an investigation of alleged KGB agent, Geli Dneprovsky, to determine whether or not to issue him an entry visa for Switzerland. A spokesman for the federal Department of Justice and Police said that the Swiss government would make its decision in the next two weeks.

Despite protests from the United States and Britain, the United Nations has decided to push ahead with the appointment on the ground that the UN investigation of the official produced no evidence that he was in Soviet intelligence.

According to diplomatic sources, U.S. and British officials have told the UN that they are satisfied that Mr. Dneprovsky is a KGB agent, confirming allegations in the Western press which first appeared after the defection to London of Vladimir Rezoun, who was an intelligence agent in the Soviet mission in Geneva.

The Americans and British also argued, according to the sources, that the post should not be occupied by a citizen of either superpower. The office, which traditionally has been filled by a representative of a Third World nation, provides access to confidential files and plays an influential role in deciding appointments throughout the UN system.

The United Nations has been under Soviet pressure to maintain the appointment, according to diplo-

## Mid-east Fears Prompted Carter

By Hedrick Smith

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (NYT) — Concern about the risk of new hostilities in the Middle East in October was a critical factor in persuading President Carter to take the bold initiative of inviting Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel and President Anwar Sadat of Egypt here next month to seek a negotiating breakthrough.

For the president, the three-power summit meeting at Camp David is a major gamble. Both in terms of domestic politics and the politics of the Middle East, his effort at face-to-face mediation with the two leaders carries great risks.

Mr. Carter, who was informed Monday night at dinner that the two leaders had agreed to come to Washington, has decided to accept the risks not out of any hope of achieving a peace agreement but because he feared that unless something was done the region might slide once again into fighting. He has been concerned over what he regards as a potentially ominous step-up in Egyptian military preparedness lately.

The president and his top foreign-policy advisers believe that Mr. Sadat might feel impelled to take some desperate and unpredictable move this fall, as he did in October, 1973, in launching the Yom Kippur war against Israel, or as he did in November, 1977, when he surprised the world with his peace mission to Jerusalem.

## October Expiration

Mr. Sadat has repeatedly reminded U.S. officials and others that he regards this October as the expiration date for the United Nations Emergency Force that is monitoring the Sinai disengagement agreement signed by Israel and Egypt in September, 1975. In effect, the Egyptian leader has made October a deadline for some major negotiating breakthrough, and Washington fears what he may do if none is achieved.

Western intelligence agencies have picked up information that Egypt is bolstering its military forces and stepping up its preparedness, allegedly because of frictions with Libya. But high administration officials have said privately that they interpret these moves as a possible cover for a buildup toward some military action against Israel.

"We've noticed these moves, and so have the Israelis," one administration official said. Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan is reported to have expressed his concern about the Egyptian moves to top Carter administration officials.

Coupled with the negotiating stalemate, Washington says these developments as signs of a potentially dangerous drift in the region that had to be defused by some dramatic action, such as the Camp David meeting.

Rather than intending to present an U.S. peace plan at Camp David, Mr. Carter's present intentions are evidently to make an appeal to the statesmanship and the commitment to peace of both Mr. Sadat and Mr. Begin, and to ask that they not let the once-promising peace negotiations collapse, allowing the region to slip again into violence.

In private conversations, the president speaks warmly of both men, with the evident belief that the personal chemistry of a face-to-face meeting under his mediation will break down some of the barriers between them that have developed lately.

In the administration's view, Mr. Sadat is in an increasingly desperate position, having isolated himself diplomatically from much of the Arab world, having cut back relations with the Soviet Union — his chief arms supplier — and needing demonstrable progress toward an Arab-Israeli peace to validate the desperate gamble he made nine months ago.

Moreover, Saudi Arabia has lately been pressuring Mr. Sadat to take a tougher line. That country supplies Egypt with roughly \$1 billion in economic aid annually.

But Washington feels that Mr. Sadat has seriously miscalculated lately in trying to isolate Mr. Begin politically at home by negotiating with the Israeli defense minister,

## News Analysis

## Mid-east Fears Prompted Carter

Ezer Weizman, and with the leader of the Labor Party opposition, Shimon Peres.

The U.S. assessment is that this has merely caused Mr. Begin to harden his stance, and it raises the prospect that more-flexible Israeli leaders will feel compelled to rally around their prime minister.

By the same token, the Carter administration feels that Mr. Begin has been unnecessarily hard, especially in the way that he rejected Mr. Sadat's proposal that Israel return El-Arish, the administrative capital of northern Sinai, to Egyptian control as a goodwill gesture.

Senior U.S. officials have commented in the past that there is a conflict of personalities between

Mr. Sadat, who is given to dramatic, sweeping actions and impatient with the intricacies of negotiation, and Mr. Begin, who has a legalistic mind and prefers step-by-step bargaining.

But Mr. Carter, who has met several times with both men, evidently finds hope in the commitment of both of them to the cause of peace. Mr. Sadat's fervently expressed hopes and Mr. Begin's breaking into tears in a private dinner with the Carters at the White House at the thought of establishing peace in his lifetime.

It is this commitment that the president evidently now intends to appeal.

## Oil Is Seen Turning Iraq To West, New World Role

(Continued from Page 1)

of the Revolutionary Command Council. "The U.S. has been pursuing a policy against the Arab nation."

The dream of one Arab nation stretching from Iraq to Morocco has tantalized Arab leaders ever since their countries began emerging from colonial rule. Since the death of Egypt's President Gamal Abdel Nasser, who ruled successfully at various times to unite his country with Libya, Syria, Sudan and Iraq, Baghdad's ruling Baathists have been the most fervid advocates of the pan-Arab goal.

Iraqi television broadcasts begin and end with the symbol of Baghdad radiating out waves linking the entire Arab world.

But these pan-Arabic intentions are simply not accepted by anyone else in the Arab world, says a Western analyst. With all the feuds and rivalries that seem constantly to have Arab countries at each other's throats, the only glue that has held the Arab world even briefly together has been the crusade against Israel.

Today that glue seems to be losing its hold. Each of the four nations that once billed themselves as the "confrontation" states — Egypt, Jordan, Syria and Iraq — appears to be following a separate path.

Iraq tried briefly to rally the rest of the Arab world against Mr. Sadat last fall after the Egyptian leader's historic visit to Jerusalem. Even today, sun-faded posters of Mr. Sadat wearing a Moshe Dayan-style eye-patch can be seen along Sadoun Street, Baghdad's main thoroughfare.

But Iraq dropped out of the anti-Sadat cabal when it appeared in danger of losing the leadership role to Libya or Syria.

Ironically, although Egypt and Iraq have still not restored diplomatic relations, commerce flows freely between the two countries, and it is Syria's President Hafez al-Assad who is now the chief target of Iraqi animosity.

While Iraq and Syria both profess to embrace the Arab political philosophy called Baathism, Iraqi Baathists have long regarded Syria's Baathists in about the same way the pope viewed Martin Luther.

The long-smoldering feud between the two nations has been

between the Baathist rivals has erupted into the open in the last two years with a series of assassination attempts and bombings. "The Syrian Baathists bomb cars in our parking lots, set off bombs in our airports, and only recently exploded a cast of dynamite that they sent us on Egyptian," charged a leading Iraqi.

In reprisal, Iraq has turned loose Abu Nidal, a Palestinian terrorist it sponsors, to stage daring attacks in Syria and against Syrian diplomatic missions abroad. Iraq also accuses Syria of trying to aggravate its domestic Kurdish problem by letting faction led by Jalal Talabani mount raids from Syria against Iraqi military posts.

"Whenever they do come across the border," says Na'im Haddad, a member of the ruling Revolutionary Command Council. "We annihilate them."

Given the open feud with Syria and Iraq's disenchantment with Egypt, it is not hard to see why Iraq's focus seems to be turning away from the Fertile Crescent and toward the Gulf. "Iraq's weight as a state," a prominent Kuwaiti remarked recently, "is clearly tied to the Gulf."

Five years ago, the notion of Iraq marching to the same tune as the Gulf oil states would have seemed outrageously absurd. The Iraqi Army seemed more likely to march into Saudi Arabia or Iran, or right through Saudi Kuwait.

## Guyana Charges 17 in Swindle

GEORGETOWN, Guyana, Aug. 9 (AP) — Former Trade Minister William Haynes and 16 other persons have been charged in connection with an alleged \$2.7 million foreign exchange swindle in Guyana, the government said yesterday.

The announcement was made after the International Monetary Fund approved a \$18.7 million loan for Guyana, which is trying to overcome a \$60 million balance-of-payments deficit.

Others charged are M.L. Maraja, principal assistant secretary of the Trade Ministry; Frank Noel, secretary of the Guyana State Trading Corp., and 14 businessmen.

## Lebanon Said to Propose Making Beirut Open City

BEIRUT, Aug. 9 (AP) — Lebanon is proposing the demilitarization of Beirut and the proclamation of this Mediterranean capital an open city, informed sources reported today.

They said the proposal was part of a stage-by-stage security plan to end hostilities between Syrian peacekeeping forces and Lebanon's rightist Christian militias. Israel, meanwhile, denied reports in the Syrian press that more than 400 Israeli military experts were helping rightists fight the Syrians in Lebanon.

In Lebanese parlance, an open city means removal of intercommunal barriers that have hampered freedom of movement between the two sectors of the capital since the 1975-76 civil war.

Col. Sami Khatib, Lebanese commander of the Syrian-dominated Arab peacekeeping army, left Beirut to discuss the security plan with the Syrian government of President Hafez al-Assad, according to the sources.

"There are security arrangements being taken to defuse tensions in the capital," Col. Khatib said before his departure. "But it will not be in the nation's interest to reveal these arrangements at the moment."

Col. Khatib spoke after a lengthy conference with President Elias Sarkis, Premier Salim al-Hoss and the defense and foreign ministers, Fouad Boutros.

The sources said the plan envisaged:

- A consolidation of a cease-fire between Syrians and rightists in the Christian sector of the capital.
- A pullout of the Syrian peacekeeping forces from Christian neighborhoods, to be replaced by regrouped units of the Lebanese Army and internal security forces.
- A simultaneous disarmament of rightist militias in the Christian sector and leftists in the Moslem sector.

• Syrians will take up positions around the capital to intervene when any security violations require intervention.

• The Syrians will control Palestinian guerrilla armed presence in refugee camps and shanty towns of Beirut's southern fringes.

[Syrian gunners of the Arab peacekeeping force today shelled the Christian militia-dominated half of Beirut, UPI reported. Officials of the rightist militias said overnight that sniper and small-arms fire escalated into an artillery and mortar barrage before daybreak that engulfed the eastern half of the capital.]

[The Syrian gunners went into action at 4:30 a.m. and for more than one hour pounded the residential districts of Ashrafieh and the eastern suburbs," the rightist Phalangist Party radio reported.]

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## Reject Increase on Gas

## Voters in Missouri Join National Tax Rebellion

NEW YORK, Aug. 9 (AP) — Missouri voters joined the nation's tax revolt by overwhelmingly rejecting a proposal to increase their gasoline taxes, while voters in primaries in Georgia, Michigan and Idaho picked candidates for governor and Congress.

Also highlighting primaries yesterday was a third place for Betty Talmadge, former wife of Sen. Herman Talmadge, D-Ga., in her bid for a House nomination. In Michigan, Rep. Charles Diggs was renominated for his seat in Congress despite an indictment for fraud.

The proposal to raise Missouri gasoline taxes by 3 cents a gallon to 10 cents was defeated by more than 7-1. The increase had been pro-

posed in a statewide initiative at a time when voters in other states were organizing petition drives to seek tax cuts. In June, California voters overwhelmingly approved Proposition 13, an amendment to the state constitution that slashed property taxes.

Backers of the increase had hoped it would raise about \$90 million to improve state roads. Opponents said it was an attempt by bankers and contractors to obtain more highway construction money.

## 10 Congressmen

Missouri's 10 incumbent congressmen easily won renomination, including four who had no opposition.

In Georgia, Mrs. Talmadge's two opponents, state Sens. Virginia Shapard and Peter Banks will face each other in a runoff for the Democratic nomination to the 6th District where Rep. John Flynt is retiring after 24 years in office.

The winner of that runoff will have to take on former college professor Newt Gingrich, who lost to Rep. Flynt twice, but won the GOP nomination handily yesterday.

If Mrs. Shapard, front-runner in the primary, defeats Mr. Banks and then Mr. Gingrich, she would be Georgia's first woman U.S. representative in three decades.

Incumbent Democrats Sen. Sam Nunn and Georgia Gov. George Busbee breezed to easy victories.

## Race for Governor

Gov. Busbee had nearly 70 percent of the vote in Democratic primary against five opponents, including avowed white supremacists J.B. Stoner who won about 5 percent of the vote. Gov. Busbee will be running for a second consecutive four-year term, made possible by a constitutional amendment adopted by voters in 1976.

Sen. Nunn had nearly 80 percent of the vote over five Democratic opponents.

Both Sen. Nunn and Gov. Busbee will have Republican opposition in November, but both are expected to win re-election in heavily Democratic Georgia.

In northwest Georgia's 7th District, the Aug. 29 Democratic runoff will match Rep. Larry McDonald, a national leader of the John Birch Society, and political newcomer Smith Foster.

Georgia's other eight congressmen, all Democrats, won renomination easily, including three who were unopposed.

State Sen. William Fitzgerald surprised his three opponents by garnering 45 percent of the vote to win the nomination in a four-way battle to challenge Republican Gov. William Milliken in November. Gov. Milliken was not opposed for the renomination.

In Idaho, House Speaker Allan Larsen won out over six Republicans in a race for nomination to challenge Democratic Gov. John Evans. Gov. Evans, who was unopposed for renomination, stepped up from lieutenant governor 20 months ago when Cecil Andrus became secretary of the interior.

## U.S. Is Sole Opponent

## World Bank Votes Loan To Vietnam for Irrigation

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (UPI) — With a single negative vote from the United States, the World Bank yesterday approved its first loan to Vietnam for a major irrigation project to help replace some of its rice production lost during the long war.

The International Development Association, the bank's affiliate that makes subsidized loans, is putting up \$60 million for the project, estimated at \$90 million.

The balance will come in equal parts from the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, the Kuwaiti fund for Arab Economic Development and the Netherlands.

Participation in the project by the oil cartel helps to underscore the isolation of the United States on the question of a loan to Vietnam. All other major countries viewed it as an opportunity for Hanoi to develop relationships outside of its Communist links.

The OPEC countries have been spreading around some of their wealth in an effort to maintain or strengthen Third World ties. They have participated in World Bank projects before, but largely in the Middle East area.

Several missions have gone to

## Argentine Unit Adds to Missing

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 9 (UPI) — A human rights group said yesterday that at least 151 persons disappeared in Argentina during the first half of the year, raising the total number of persons missing to 3,000.

The Permanent Assembly for Human Rights, a local human rights organization, said that last month it gave the Interior Ministry a list of 500 persons said by their families to be missing. Of the 500, 151 disappeared mysteriously during the first six months of this year, the group said.

The group also took issue with the military government's claim that 14 persons earlier reported as missing had been freed or allowed to leave the country.



Cattle are being evacuated by helicopter from flooded areas in Switzerland. This operation is taking place in Zurich canton.

## Storms, Floods in Italian Valley Claim 20 Lives; Snow Falls in Hills

From Wire Dispatches

DOMODOSSOLA, Italy, Aug. 9 — Army helicopters took food to isolated villages today and combed mountainous areas for possibly missing or stranded people after floods and rainstorms Monday night claimed a total of 20 lives in the Vigizzo valley and caused extensive destruction.

At a hospital north of here 20 persons injured in the wave of bad weather were reported improving. Some suffered broken legs in the collapse of their houses.

Damage in the Vigizzo Valley was estimated in the tens of millions of dollars, and additional damage to crops and properties was reported in the Piedmont, Lombardy and Alto Adige (South Tyrol) regions.

Additional deaths due to bad weather were reported in Genoa. Two fishermen were drowned in rough seas. Two others were rescued.

Rains, whipped by a hot sirocco wind from Africa, swelled mountain streams and rivers in the Aosta and Osella valleys yesterday. In higher altitudes, freezing temperatures changed the rain into the first August snow seen in at least half a century in Italy. France and Switzerland, where there were also flash floods and tornadoes.

Rail and road communications were cut in many places. The roofs of prefabricated houses built to shelter victims of the 1976 earthquake in Friuli, Italy, were ripped off by tornadoes.

## Military Abortions Curbed

## House Passes Defense Bill At Record \$119.2 Billion

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (UPI)

— The House today approved a \$119.2-billion defense appropriations bill, the largest spending measure in U.S. history, having first voted to ban government-paid abortions for military women.

House approval of the appropriations bill on a 339-60 vote sent the measure to the Senate.

Before final approval, House members voted 236-163 for an amendment by Rep. Robert Dornan, R-Calif., to bar the use of any of the defense money to pay for abortions for military women or female dependents of military men. The one exception is where the life of the mother is at stake.

Rep. Dornan said the Defense Department has been paying for elective abortions for women in the military as well as civilian dependents.

"Please — not with tax dollars. Not with money out of the federal treasury," Rep. Dornan told the House.

Rep. George Mahon, D-Texas, chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, said, "This amendment should be voted down. This issue ought to be fought out on the floor. Education and Welfare Department appropriation bill. Let us get this issue behind us."

On the only other issue settled today before passage of the bill, the House turned down a proposal to stop spending any military money for asbestos on Navy ships until studies pin down its health effects.

The House completed most of the bill in a late session last night. It turned down amendments yesterday that would have directed a set amount of military procurement money to high-unemployment areas, would have barred a German-built tactical vehicle for European allies, and would have cut out an alternate diesel engine for the XM-1 battle tank.

Although it is smaller in buying power than some Vietnam-era military appropriations bills, inflation pushed the dollar figure of the defense measure to a record. It is about \$9 billion more than is being spent for defense this year.

The bill would provide about \$29 billion for the Army, \$33 billion for the Air Force and \$41 billion for the Navy in fiscal year 1979, which starts Oct. 1.

In addition to a nuclear supercarrier that the administration has opposed, the bill would boost by a third over the administration's request — to 36 planes next year — the production of Navy F-14 Tomcat fighters — now the most expensive fighter in the U.S. inventory at more than \$20 million each.

It also includes \$210 million for development of cruise missiles.

## Anglicans Scold Churches Over Women Priests

CANTERBURY, England, Aug. 9 (AP)

— Bishops of the worldwide Anglican Communion today rebuked U.S. Episcopalians and three other member churches for ordaining women priests and told the churches not to act so independently in the future.

Member churches in the United States, Canada, New Zealand and Hong Kong have ordained about 150 women out of a total 43,000 Anglican clergy since Hong Kong ordained the first woman priest in 1971.

The rebuke came in a resolution approved at the Lambeth Conference of 440 Anglican bishops. The conference is held every 10 years.

The resolution, initiated from within the Church of England, advised member churches not to act on "issues of concern to the whole Anglican Communion" without consultation with the Lambeth Conference or with the primates, the presiding bishops of the 25 Anglican provinces.

The bishop of London, Gerald Ellison, who offered the resolution, said women's ordination "has had a very disruptive effect within the whole Anglican Communion."

## Offer From Congressman

## Ray Reportedly Rejects Release-Confession Deal

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (UPI)

— James Earl Ray has turned down an offer of freedom in exchange for his confession that he killed Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. and a description of how he did it, his brother said.

Jerry Ray told reporters during a visit to the Capitol yesterday that the offer came two weeks ago from Rep. Harold Sawyer, R-Mich., a member of the House Select Committee on Assassinations.

Mr. Ray said his brother rejected the offer because the only deal he wants is a chance to void his guilty plea and stand trial so that he can prove he did not kill Dr. King.

James Earl Ray is serving 99 years in Tennessee's Brushy Mountain State Prison for the King murder. Mr. Ray said his brother rejected the offer after committee members met with him at the prison in the presence of his lawyer, Mel Lane.

Rep. Sawyer could not be reached for comment.

## Funding Tied Up

In a related development, the assassinations committee, accused of wiretapping and other illegal operations, yesterday was denied any additional funding until it answers the charges and justifies the millions it has already spent this year.

The House Administration Committee postponed, until after the late-August recess, action on the committee's request for an additional \$790,000 to finish investigating the murders of Dr. King and John Kennedy.

In another account of the Ray incident, the Long Island newspaper Newsday has said that Rep. Sawyer's purported offer was conditioned on James Earl Ray implicating others in the killing of Dr. King 10 years ago in Memphis. But Jerry Ray said the only condition was that his brother confess and say how he did it.

Both accounts quoted Rep. Sawyer as saying that if James Earl Ray met the conditions, Rep. Sawyer would seek clemency from the governor of Tennessee and from the governor of Missouri, where Ray has an unfinished robbery sentence pending.

He would then be relocated at some place where he could live un-

der an assumed name, according to the reports.

Meanwhile, a Georgia man who refused to testify before a subcommittee of the assassinations committee about reports that he was offered \$75,000 to assassinate Dr. King now faces a grand-jury indictment charging him with contempt of Congress.

The one-count indictment against Claude Powell Jr., of Decatur, Ga., was returned in the District of Columbia yesterday, in accordance with a 367-16 vote by the House to hold him in contempt.

The maximum possible penalty is a year in prison and a \$1,000 fine.

When Mr. Powell was subpoenaed on Jan. 20, the committee was trying to check out a report that he and his brother, Leon Powell, claimed to have been offered "a large sum of money" in the fall of 1967 or the spring of 1968 to kill Dr. King.

The chairman of the assassinations committee, Rep. Louis Stokes, D-Ohio, has said that both Mr. Powell and his brother have alleged that a friend introduced them to a man identified only as "Ralph," who offered them \$75,000 to kill Dr. King.

The chairman of the assassinations committee, Rep. Louis Stokes, D-Ohio, has said that both Mr. Powell and his brother have alleged that a friend introduced them to a man identified only as "Ralph," who offered them \$75,000 to kill Dr. King.

## Panels Wield House, Senate Power

## Appropriations: Boring But Necessary

By Ward Sinclair

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (UPI) — Pinkish painted cherubs cowering on the arched ceiling gaze down with the same innocence that rises in the voice of Sen. Henry Bellmon, R-Okla.

"What is a modern strategic bomb?" the senator asks. A man at the table explains by spouting numbers that no one understands.

Well, now, Sen. Bellmon wonders, "Are we buying another neutron bomb?" The man with the numbers says no. Besides, he adds, "It's a classified matter."

Sen. Bellmon shrugs, a thin smile on his face, but he understands. "No controversy at all on that,"

## Minimum Congressional Program

## O'Neill Announces a List Of His 'Must' Legislation

By Adam Clymer

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (NYT) — House Speaker Thomas O'Neill Jr. yesterday announced a minimum program of "must" legislation for the rest of the session — a list that omitted such administration goals as civil service legislation, airline deregulation and hospital cost control.

Rep. O'Neill said after a White House legislative breakfast that if Congress passes energy legislation, a tax reduction, the second budget resolution and a large backup in expiring authorization laws, "we could go home."

Some leadership sources hastened to explain that his list was not all-inclusive, suggesting for example that civil service restructuring could still be enacted if the House passed it early next month — and in a form not too different from the measure approved by the Senate Governmental Affairs Committee. But they conceded that not getting the civil service bill on the House floor this month — and it is not scheduled before the recess beginning in 9 days — jeopardized the prospects of the measure.

But others contended that the burden of expiring laws — on matters ranging from savings account interest rates to drug abuse — several unfinished appropriations bills, and the severe problems facing tax and energy legislation would leave a very full agenda before the planned Oct. 7 adjournment.

There was little inclination to discern a direct connection between Rep. O'Neill's recent row with the administration over the dismissal of his friend, Robert Griffin, as deputy director of the General Services Administration, and his lack of enthusiasm for more new legislation.

But Rep. O'Neill made it clear once again that he has abandoned the cheerleading role he occupied for many months. He described his first meeting since Mr. Griffin's

dismissal with Frank Moore, President Carter's chief congressional lobbyist, Monday as "cool."

Rep. O'Neill was scornful of administration attempts to reshape the tax bill to its liking. "After the bill is reported, they come and try to change the ball game," he said.

He said he was not inclined to "twist any wrists" on the House Rules Committee on behalf of administration-supported or liberal-backed tax moves.

He also described Mr. Carter's attitude on the foreign aid appropriation bill in a critical tone. Rep. O'Neill noted that the House had defeated 14 of 16 amendments opposed by the administration, implying this was a good record on a tough issue, but added "a couple of the amendments we lost he was very disappointed in."

He was not very optimistic about natural gas legislation, either, saying "we still have hope." But with both senators and representatives who have voted for the conference compromise now refusing to sign the conference report, he said the issue remained a serious problem.

Rep. O'Neill said he would favor calling Congress back into session after the election if necessary to pass an energy program. Without natural gas legislation, he said Congress would only have about a quarter of an energy program.

## Carter Signs Bill For N.Y.C. Loan Of \$1.65 Billion

NEW YORK, Aug. 9 (NYT)

— Before a cheering crowd of 5,000 in front of City Hall, President Carter signed a bill yesterday to give New York City \$1.65 billion of federal loan guarantees, the key to its continuing effort to avoid bankruptcy.

The signature, amid all the pomp that the city could muster, occurred nine months after the guarantees were proposed to a hostile Congress and 11 days after the Senate gave final passage to the bill.

Mr. Carter signed the measure on a mahogany desk that had been used by George Washington when he was president and New York was the nation's capital. Although the White House had told about a dozen key political figures that they would get pens used in the signing, the president came with only two pens, and Gov. Hugh Carey took both of them.

Then, in a sweeping gesture, Mr. Carter held the bill high above his head for the crowd to see while the All-City Chorus sang "Give My Regards to Broadway."

## California Heat Death

FRESNO, Calif., Aug. 9 (AP)

— A 16-month-old girl left in a car for half an hour died yesterday as temperatures rose to more than 100 degrees Fahrenheit across much of California.

## U.S. Judge Rejects Suit Claiming TV Show Led to Rape of Girl, 9

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 9 (UPI)

— A judge ruled yesterday that a jury cannot try the \$11 million damage suit brought against the National Broadcasting Co. by child rape victim Olivia Niemi.

The girl's lawyer contends that NBC's "Born Innocent" television program, which was shown Sept. 10, 1974, and included a graphic rape scene, led to Olivia's being raped four days later.

Network attorney Floyd Abrams termed the dismissal "a marvelous vindication of First Amendment principles." Olivia's lawyer, Marvin Lewis, said that he planned an immediate appeal, based on a ruling Monday by the judge that in order to win, Mr. Lewis had to prove that NBC intentionally had advocated rapes by showing the TV drama during family viewing time, thereby engaging in a constitutionally unprotected form of speech known as "incitement."

Mr. Lewis said that he and Niemi's mother, real estate broker Valeria Niemi, "really feel that we have won already," because he said attention drawn to the case has contributed to a reduction in TV violence and to network decisions to hire psychiatrists, psychologists and other behavioral experts. The network based its motion to declare a "nonsuit" on Judge Dossett's ruling that the trial issue was incitement as the Supreme Court has defined it: "Advocacy . . . directed to inciting or producing imminent lawless actions . . . likely to incite or produce such actions."

NBC stressed that Mr. Lewis, in his opening statement, had said repeatedly that he did not accuse network executives of having set out to cause rapes. In a 24-minute scene in "Born Innocent," Mr. Lewis recalled, four girls were depicted raping another girl, in a restaurant shower room, with the wood handle of a plumber's helper.

By showing in family viewing time the graphic rape scene, Mr. Lewis said, NBC knowingly had created a situation in which "modeling or imitation" could occur — and, four days later, did occur with Olivia Niemi the victim. Olivia was 9 when "Born Innocent" was shown. The attack on her, in which four youngsters used a beer bottle, caused physical and psychic injury to the child, her lawyer said.

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## On to Camp David

The White House announcement of a U.S.-Israeli-Egyptian summit meeting on Sept. 5 at Camp David is good news — in a strictly limited sense. That is to say, it is good news only because just about any other conceivable next step in the Mideast peace effort would have been worse. It is almost a cliché by now to speak of a "critical turning point" in the Middle East, but the current condition surely qualifies. The evidence of disintegration is everywhere: in the breakdown of negotiations, the harsh polemics from Cairo, the political discord in Israel, the divisive tugging and hauling among the Arabs. It is evident even in the stated purpose of the September summit: "to seek a framework for peace." To talk of a mere "framework" is pretty thin gruel when you think of all the heady things that have been said — and done — in the nine months since Egypt's President Anwar Sadat launched his peace initiative in Jerusalem. But we would argue, on the contrary, that to have projected any more specific or ambitious objective would have been, at the very least, disingenuous.

We do not mean by this to denigrate the accomplishment of President Carter and his secretary of state, Cyrus Vance; only a few days ago, Mr. Sadat seemed to be unwilling to resume negotiations in any form. Nor would we rule out the possibility that a high-pressure meeting of the top men may not be just what's needed to wring the sort of concessions from both sides that will be needed to break through the current impasse. The point is simply that while this sudden scramble for the summit is almost certainly prudent and essential — and perhaps even a masterstroke — it is also exceedingly perilous. It can be all these things at once, and for the same reason: the absence of a visible, acceptable alternative. If the lack of a promising alternative is what made a summit

meeting inescapable in August, you do have to ask yourself what alternative there will be a month or so from now if this almost desperate rescue operation fails.

One answer is that the absence of a safety net — some clearly recognizable and foreseeable next step after Camp David — is precisely what can be counted on to concentrate the minds of the principal participants and to ensure at least some limited success.

But this is also, of course, what gives the meeting at least the appearance of a high-risk, last-chance affair. There is precious little evidence that Mr. Carter has in hand commitments from both Israel and Egypt to at least some minimum achievement at Camp David. Clearly there has not been the sort of careful preparation at lower levels that traditionally has preceded most summit-level encounters in the past. It is not apparent, in short, that by conventional standards the Mideast dispute has been made safe for summitry in the sense that anybody has any firm idea of the terms or the elements of a successful outcome.

And this, in our view, is a powerful argument for not investing this particular summit with the aura of a Great Event — for not looking too hard for big breakthroughs or for agreements on specific, substantive questions of any kind. The Carter administration is offering modest hopes of "narrowing differences," of the "removal of obstacles," of seeking to establish some more stable and consistent process for resuming the long, hard bargaining that will be necessary to reach even limited settlements. And that sounds about right to us. To expect some new "Spirit of Camp David" to bring quick movement to a Mideast settlement is not to have noticed what happened over the last nine months to the "Spirit of Jerusalem."

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## A Struggle Over Foreign Aid

Progress report: The foreign aid bill is now halfway through the House, and the votes are better, so far, than we had expected. The balance of forces is still extremely close, but it seems to have shifted slightly over the summer in favor of the principle of foreign aid.

The line of attack on foreign aid is no longer to simply cut the amounts of money in the bills. Momentum has built up behind a large family of destructive proposals with, superficially, a broad political appeal. Some of them invoke the rhetoric of the human rights campaign and some of them talk about the preservation of U.S. markets. All of them, in one degree or another, would diminish the effectiveness of U.S. aid abroad.

A preliminary test came late last month when the House took up the bill to expand the Export-Import Bank's lending authority. The bank is a government agency that promotes U.S. exports with subsidized loans to foreign buyers. It doesn't have much to do with foreign aid, but it got swept up into foreign aid politics. The most dangerous assault on it was a protectionist amendment drafted by Rep. Clarence Long, D-Md., prohibiting loans to produce abroad any commodity that might be "in surplus" — that is, in competition with U.S. goods. The Long amendment was beaten by a hairsbreadth, 199 votes to 197. The came another perennial, the attempt by Rep. Thomas Harkin, D-Iowa, to prohibit EX-Im Bank loans to countries violating human rights, unless the loans should "directly" benefit the poor. The Harkin amendment enjoyed a considerable vogue last year, but a good many congressmen have come to perceive that vaguely worded riders on economic legislation are a bad way to protect anybody's human rights. This time it got beaten soundly, nearly 3 to 1.

Last week the Senate took up the bill to

authorize a U.S. contribution of \$1.8 billion to the International Monetary Fund for loans to countries that need help paying their oil bills. Human rights restrictions would be even less effective here than in the Ex-Im Bank bill. But, characteristically, Sen. James Abourezk, D-S.D., tried to attach a Harkin-style amendment. It was beaten, and the bill passed.

Then the foreign aid appropriations bill came to the floor of the House — the most important, and the most vulnerable, of these three bills. The threat of restrictive amendments is particularly dangerous here, because the bill carries money for the World Bank and other international lending agencies. They will not accept money with political strings tied to it, and without U.S. leadership this valuable international effort is not likely to survive long.

Part of the unexpected success so far is due to the extremely competent floor management by Reps. David Obey, D-Wis., and Silvio Conte, R-Mass., Charles Wilson, D-Texas, and Matthew McHugh, D-N.Y. Part of it is due to the Carter administration, which, for once, has lobbied with vigor and skill. Part of it is the work of a wide range of economic interests, from labor unions to the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, reminding doubters in Congress that foreign trade and aid equals jobs here at home.

The outcome is anything but certain. Yet these challenges serve at least one useful purpose; they have required Congress to think carefully about that much-neglected subject, foreign aid. The principle of foreign aid is suddenly being defended, by the administration and in Congress, with unexpected force.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## International Opinion

### Death of the Pope

Pope Paul steered the Roman Catholic church through the first dozen years of post-conciliar tension without calamity. And that is a higher achievement than it sounds when expressed in a negative way, especially when it is considered that there were also external forces to disturb the peace of the church. One of them, the awakening consciousness of the Third World, has, because of the demography of the Roman Catholic Church, important implications for its internal balance. And the general trend of secular ideas and sentiment in the period, though not hostile to the religious mind in the manner of the 19th century, was unhelpful to ecclesiastical vehicles of religion.

Under a looser discipline and with

less visible coherence than before, the worldwide Roman Catholic Church remains intact, its spirituality evident, a source of undeniable vitality.

Pope Paul's conviction and associated hesitation are most clearly exemplified in the field of church unity. His contribution to the greater courtesy, mutual respect and collaborative effort which have become the practice among Christian denominations in the course of the past 15 years was immense. It is an irony of his pontificate that he, who was so anxious to sustain papal authority, should have left it noticeably weakened, at least in its personal aspect. In the end, Pope Paul took his own counsel and made up his own mind.

— From the Times (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

August 10, 1903

ROME — Cardinal Joseph Sarto was crowned today with the holy triple crown of St. Peter to become Pope Pius X and leader of the Roman Catholic Church, but the emotion proved too much for the prelate and he fainted just as he was being crowned. He recovered soon after and completed the ceremony. St. Peter's Basilica was crammed with spectators, who had battled for three hours, among themselves as well as with Vatican guards, to attend the ceremony.

### Fifty Years Ago

August 10, 1928

MEMPHIS, Tenn. — The tomcat heavyweight champion of the world recently celebrated his sixth birthday by pulling off his 16th knockout victory since taking over the title. "Tad," who belongs to Emmet Mattes, has fought both Tennessee and out-of-state cats brought over by their owners to vie for the championship. "He just doesn't like cats," explained his owner, "except for his son, Rags." Rags is the feline champion flagpole-sitter of the world, having stayed atop a flagpole for 14 days and fed by his master.



## Carter and Kennedy: Guns of August

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — The split between President Carter and Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D-Mass., on the issue of national health insurance is the stuff of great politics. It is a tonic to the spirits of those who are sated with the spectacle of second-raters stumpling blindly into snares they did not know were there. It is to the Midge Costanza-Peter Bourne-General Services Administration firing flaps what Berlioz' Requiem is to Bolla-Bolla.

There was nothing cheap-shot, awkward or stumbling about Carter's and Kennedy's decision to oppose each other on the health insurance issue. With full awareness of the probable future consequences for the presidency itself, they made themselves the protagonists in a needed national debate on an issue of fundamental importance to the country.

And each of them is pursuing his course with skill. You can't ask for much more from your politics than that.

### Narrow Point

The immediate issue between the two men is a relatively narrow point. Kennedy believes the health legislation Carter promised during the campaign (and which Kennedy has been promoting for 10 years) should be introduced as a single bill, with a set phase-in schedule. Carter believes there should be a series of measures, the timing of which would be conditioned on the successful implementation of earlier phases, the condition of the national economy and the limits of the budget.

Since the odds are heavy against any significant legislative action in this area in the next two years, it would have seemed easy for the two men to hide their disagreement behind a facade of words.

But behind the immediate question is a basic difference of perception about where the center of U.S. politics is going. Carter believes that with inflation the overriding concern of the middle-class, Democrats must submerge their social legislation to the disciplines of tight budgets if they are to survive.

Kennedy is just as convinced that comprehensive health insurance is a middle-class issue, because it offers the only real hope of restraining the surge in medical-hospital costs that is tugging inflation upward.

Each of them is fully aware of the crucial importance of that middle-class vote — the inner-ring suburban family where the father works on an assembly line and the mother as a secretary to produce enough income to enjoy a few amenities and stave off the constant threat of inflation. Carter's political base is in the South. But without those suburbanites, he cannot hold the presidency. Kennedy's base is in the Northern cities. But without those same middle-class voters, he will never be president.

### To the Public

Once the break was plain, both men knew what to do. Kennedy took his case to the public on two of the three commercial TV networks and on public television, and probably won the first round of the public relations battle. (At the same time, a pair of beautifully engineered national magazine stories portrayed his wife, Joan, as a woman who, with his support, was winning a personal struggle against alcoholism and would emerge, not embittered, but supportive of her husband's political aspirations.)

Kennedy is in the happy position of being able, for the next 12 months at least, to do everything he would need to do if he were running for president while promoting national health insurance across the country. He will travel widely himself, raise funds and turn out crowds for Democratic candidates, and all the while demur at suggestions he is campaigning against Carter.

Not only on health insurance but on urban aid, energy and other issues, he has a built-in coalition of support from organized labor, church groups, the elderly, the minorities and the consumer groups. The left of the Democratic party is his, and no one knows better than he how to mobilize its latent power in nominating convention politics. Last week, in the midst of all the

health insurance debate, he took time out to appear at a fund-raiser for a Democratic congressional candidate from South Dakota and to meet with a California Democratic contender. Anyone who has forgotten that those are the last two presidential primaries Robert Kennedy won before his death has a shorter political memory than Ted Kennedy.

Kennedy thinks Carter missed an opportunity when the president declined to endorse the Kennedy strategy on health insurance. Had the President signed up and then taken public responsibility on the issue, Kennedy and his allies to mobilize enough public opinion to move Congress on the issue, Kennedy might have been in a jam.

But Carter, on his side, equally believes Kennedy gave him an unintended boost by allowing him to present a large, costly liberal program in an atmosphere where the president could seem moderate and cautious by comparison to Kennedy.

Thus far, Carter has handled Kennedy with great skill and tact. He has avoided direct debate, but administration spokesmen have been busy poking holes in the Kennedy approach to health insurance. On the editorial pages at least, the Carter view has won greater approval.

Privately, Carter shows no tremors about meeting Kennedy head-on in the 1980 primaries, if the senator chooses to carry his challenge

the far.

He has been reminding associates that his original battle plan for 1976, drawn up before Chappaquiddick memories and family troubles caused Kennedy to withdraw, was based on the assumption that Kennedy and George Wallace would be his real rivals.

Having shown in many ways in recent weeks that he has discovered the political uses of incumbency, Carter certainly does not shrink from the possible challenge of a senator he thought he could beat when he was just the lame-duck governor of Georgia.

A great political story — with a class act on both sides — is in the making.

## Hua Heads for the West

By Leopold Unger

BRUSSELS — Mao Tse-tung was said to have dreamed of swimming in the Mississippi, but never managed to cross the Missouri River. His successor, Hua Kuo-feng, will have gone farther when, very shortly, he will take a dip in the Danube.

Although the Danube is, geographically, a more modest conquest, politically it will be an important step forward; for Hua, it will be the Rubicon. If the new master of China went to North Korea for his first foreign trip last spring, it was for obvious symbolic reasons. But it is the voyage to Romania, starting on Saturday, which he will continue to Yugoslavia, 10 days later, that really adds up to a diplomatic event of the first order.

The choice of the countries visited is, of course, capital. The first step — west of Moscow — was to be honored by a visit of the top Chinese leader to the centers of two Communist countries known for their independence, or even divergence, from the Soviet Union. And both countries are in the Balkans, on the edge of the Soviet empire.

### Provocation?

Is this simply provocation? Not at all, Romania's Nicolae Ceausescu explained, shortly after crossing the Black Sea for a short meeting with Leonid Brezhnev in the Crimea.

The joint communiqué published following their meeting makes no mention of the forthcoming visit by Hua to the Balkans, but there can be little doubt that it was at the center of the talks. Although it does not mention the topics discussed, the communiqué does refer to the "frank atmosphere" of the meeting, a diplomatic euphemism, which indicates disagreement and a more or less lively exchange of opinion. Just a few years ago, Marshal Tito was, for the Chinese, "a dwarf kneeling in the mud trying to spit on a giant standing atop a

mountain." He also was the leader of the "special detachment of U.S. imperialism."

President Hua's Boeing 707 will take only 14 hours to reach the Balkans, but it will have overcome many years of insurmountable obstacles before arriving. Obstacles that were no little worn down during the visit to Peking in May of last year by Ceausescu and that in September of Marshal Tito.

And as usual, the Kremlin can take credit for having today brought together these antagonists — if not enemies — of yesterday.

The invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968 and the 1969 fighting on the Sino-Soviet frontier, gave these countries a good reason to stop bickering among themselves and to close ranks because of the threat of Soviet intervention. As soon as this threat became a reality, a rapprochement among them became inevitable. Hua's visit west of Moscow is a further development in the strengthening of ties forged by fear of the Soviet Union.

Hua recently took advantage of the Yugoslav Communist League Congress to address to it a message from the Chinese Communist Party. It was more than a simple routine gesture. With his message, Hua renewed Peking's relations with the most heretical Communist Party and at the same time broke through the barrier which, officially, separates Peking from the parties which claim to adhere to Eurocommunism.

### Apostates

Spain's Santiago Carrillo and Italy's Enrico Berlinguer continue to be thoroughly denounced in Peking as apostates, but Hua also knows that Ceausescu and Tito will — inevitably — be brought to a close understanding with the Eurocommunist parties. (All the leaders in Eurocommunist parties have just spent some time in Yugoslavia or Romania.) A Chinese-Eurocommunist

reconciliation would be an important factor in East-West relations.

Hua's presence on the shores of the Danube will, in itself, be one of the more spectacular aspects of Peking's worldwide diplomatic offensive. The Chinese leader's first trip to Europe (and efforts are being made to have him continue his travels to Paris and even Brussels), as well as his stopover in Iran, on the return voyage, are part of Peking's geopolitical. From Africa to the Caribbean, and including practically every Western European country, China has dispatched missions on every front where it feels it must confront Soviet presence or Soviet strategy.

It is this open diplomacy (the Chinese met almost publicly with Israeli diplomats at the United Nations) which explains the many visits of foreign dignitaries in Peking. The most notable of these visits was the one by President Carter's national security adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski, who has been warned by Moscow "not to play the Chinese card." Despite this warning, Mr. Brzezinski visited Peking, went to the traditional pilgrimage to the Great Wall and, in the pointing north, declared: "Barbarians have always come from this direction."

### Opinion Shared

Hua will certainly share this opinion with his Romanian and Yugoslav hosts. Although it is nothing new in the Balkans, it will be good to hear it said, for it is not mere chance that guided the choice of a date for these meetings, August, 1978. The Chinese leader will arrive in the Balkans on the 10th anniversary of the Warsaw Pact invasion of Czechoslovakia. And Romania and Yugoslavia not only did not participate in that attack — and they were the two major European Communist countries to abstain — but were vehemently opposed to it. A third Communist country, Albania, also did not take part in the invasion. Recently abandoned by its former friends in Peking, it is not on Hua's list for a visit, not even a stopover.

To justify the invasion of Czechoslovakia, Leonid Brezhnev proclaimed and immediately applied his notorious doctrine of limited sovereignty. Ten years later, Hua is coming to Europe to state very clearly, with the help of Tito and Ceausescu, that the doctrine of limited sovereignty also has its limits.

Mr. Unger is a columnist for the International Herald Tribune.

## Letters

### Fuzzy-Headed?

In the Washington Post editorial "La Plume de Rousseau" (IHT, July 29-30) it stated, quite rightly, that Rousseau was "history's first fuzzy-headed liberal." But then, it inexplicably added that "he was also history's first truly distinguished fuzzy-headed liberal and for that alone deserves praise."

I find it impossible to understand why being a "fuzzy-headed" liberal should deserve praise, since it is precisely this fuzzy-headedness that has ended by destroying the worth of the liberal creed's original championing of individual freedom, just as it did in Rousseau's disordered mind.

Although Rousseau wrote enthusiastically of "liberty," the theories he advocated in his "Social Contract" are directly contrary to any rational interpretation of the word and, in effect, renders it meaningless. This fact, which should be obvious to anyone who has actually read the whole of the "Social Contract" and not simply the opening pages, has been forcibly pointed out in past years by outstanding thinkers.

It is a charitable view that Rousseau's fuzzy-headedness was a consequence of a schizophrenic state of mind, which was to culminate in a

frankly paranoid condition. It seems reasonable to suppose that the "fuzzy-headedness" made fashionable in the "radical chic" salons of the Parisian aristocracy in Rousseau's lifetime, is much the same as the contemporary fuzzy-headedness which accounts for much of the ideological confusion so prevalent in the Western world today.

MARTIN AROSTEGUI.

Marbella, Spain.

### A Panacea?

Re Jonathan Powers' article "Running Out of Food and Time" (IHT, July 20):

It was both refreshing and enlightening and touched upon one of the most burning issues confronting mankind today. The suggestion regarding significant investment in Third World agriculture is surely the panacea to the problems facing many Third World countries to improve their agricultural output.

Bangladesh is a case in point, with one of the most fertile soils in the world, and the necessary international investment in agriculture could work miracles in that country and turn Henry Kissinger's "bottomless basket" into the rice granary of Europe.

RAANA HASSAN.  
Spanga, Sweden.

## Rhodesian Atrocities And Voting In Britain

By Jonathan Power

LONDON — It's a long time since missionaries have won or lost an election in a modern Western democracy. But when Britain goes to the polls, as it will probably do in October, it could well be that the murder of white missionaries in Rhodesia will turn the electoral tide in Mrs. Thatcher's favor. Thirty-eight missionaries have now lost their lives since the war began. In June, there was the particularly brutal murder of a group of Pentecostal missionaries. Eyewitnesses reported that even the women and children had been battered and bayoneted to death in the vilest way.

The assumption held by a majority of the British electorate is that these killings were the work of African guerrillas. Indeed, that is how most of the press reported it. The latent sympathy for Mr. Smith in the bosom of many British voters is being fanned with every killing. The Conservatives, as they did with the latest murder, have only to suggest that David Owen, the foreign secretary, is a little naive to listen to the demands of the Patriotic Front, to scoop up votes that in a calmer atmosphere would go to Labor.

### Vulnerable

The missionaries are a vulnerable target. Most of the missions are in rural areas where guerrilla activity is the highest. They are put under enormous pressures by the security forces to hand over any information they have on guerrilla movements. If they refuse, they can be imprisoned. But if they agree, they are a target for guerrilla revenge.

Their position is made more complicated by the ambiguous role they play. On the one hand, they have provided the schools and hospitals, and at the same time they have often been wedded to attitudes and values of white supremacy and have done their fair share to inculcate in the Africans the same contempt with an attitude of inferiority and self-depreciation.

In 1963 and 1964, I lived in the up-country town of Iringa in the southern highlands of Tanzania. Frequently I would visit the missions. Although Tanzania was independent, some of the mission's stations were painful backwaters of colonial Africa. The black nuns in dusty black garb would be marched down to hoe the fields, while the white sisters dressed in cool white robes slept in the convent, the African sisters slept in long dormitories. The two white nuns in charge of them slept in single rooms on the top floor. The white sisters ate meat, the Africans maize and beans. The rule was strict. No African sisters could go into any home in the area, even though they were in the main local women. They were not allowed to help their mothers or greet their fathers.

### Pressure of Events

Further south in Rhodesia and South Africa, the attitudes of white missionaries were and still are in many cases, even more uncompromising. They have run segregated schools, and blatantly identified themselves with the regimes of Ian Smith and John Vorster.

The pressure of events, however, over the years has forced many missionaries to become active opponents of the white regimes. In the past two weeks, two Catholic priests, sympathetic to the black cause, have been deported from Rhodesia. It was their reporting of the Wiriwiri massacre in Mozambique, when 400 defenseless villagers were murdered by Portuguese troops, that finally discredited Portuguese colonialism. And over the last 10 years, it has been the work of Catholic Bishop Lamont (since deported), and the Justice and Peace Commission, that has done much to keep the outside world alerted to what is going on inside Rhodesia.

### Inflame Passions

Bad or good missionaries in Rhodesia will go on being killed. Inevitably it will inflame electoral passions in Britain. Mr. Callaghan will have to be adept if he is to avoid Mrs. Thatcher's stamping home on the issue. This presumably is entering the political calculations of Mr. Smith and Bishop Muzorewa. In fact, constrained by U.S. and African pressures, a Conservative government in October is unlikely to find it could be more sympathetic to Ian Smith than Labor.

If Smith has any sense, he would compel his partners in the "internal settlement" to negotiate with the Patriotic Front now. The killing of missionaries or Africans is serving one of the protagonists' long-term purpose.

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Enver Hoxha  
in a 1976 photo.

## Albania's Break With China Leaves It Unaided, Alone

By Michael Dobbs

**BELGRADE, Aug. 9 (WP)**—After an abrupt end to its improbable 17-year alliance with China, tiny Albania is having to do without a protector.

Once described as "unbreakable," the lopsided friendship between 2.5 million Albanians and 900 million Chinese has been transformed overnight into a bitter verbal feud.

A mounting crescendo of Albanian abuse is being directed at Peking after China's cancellation last month of all economic and military aid to the country that was once its only European ally.

Using powerful transmitters financed from Chinese aid, which Peking said totaled \$5 billion, the Albanians are accusing the new Chinese leadership of "a flagrant departure from Marxism-Leninism, and collaboration with American imperialism and the international bourgeoisie." Most damning of all, China is accused of wanting to become "an imperialist superpower."

The problem now facing Albanian leader Enver Hoxha is that he has run out of potential extreme-leftist patrons. Since he came to power after leading a guerrilla uprising in World War II, he has broken successive alliances with three powerful Communist countries—Yugoslavia in 1948, the Soviet Union in 1961, and now China.

### Bold Words

Apart from the ultra-leftist splinter groups that look to Mr. Hoxha for inspiration, the only Communist Party with which Albania maintains good relations is that of Vietnam.

Mr. Hoxha's public solution to this predicament is simple. Denouncing speculation that it would be forced back into the Soviet orbit, the Albanian Communist Party has told the Chinese: "Albania will never submit to anybody."

These are bold words from a small nation that believes itself encircled by enemies. However, Albania's turbulent history shows that it has always been a client state dependent for survival on foreign military protection and economic aid.

Yet for Albania, new partners are not so readily available. In conversations with foreign journalists in Belgrade, Albanian diplomats have excluded the possibility of improving relations with either the Soviet Union or the United States.

### Shifting Loyalties

Albania has already expressed a desire to increase trade and other contacts with Greece, Italy and France, but none of these countries is likely to provide long-term economic or military aid of the kind Albania received from China.

While remaining totally opposed to any link with the Soviet Union, Albanian officials do not rule out better relations with individual Soviet-bloc countries such as Hungary or Bulgaria. Sensing a possible opening, "nonaligned" Cuba and Vietnam recently gave strong verbal support to Albania in its dispute with China.

Western analysts believe that, despite the Marxist rhetoric, Albanian politics has retained much of its traditional character—based on the shifting loyalties of local chief-

ains for whom foreign alliances are a way of increasing their own power.

There is also the fact that Mr. Hoxha, Yugoslav leader Tito and the Soviet Union's Leonid Brezhnev are old men nearing the end of their political careers. Their successors could well take radically different attitudes toward the patchwork quilt of alliances in the Balkans.

### Albanian Threat

At least two countries are vitally interested in Albania: Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union. In moments of candor, Yugoslav officials admit that the divided loyalties of the one million Albanians living in Yugoslavia represent perhaps the biggest single potential threat to Yugoslav stability after the death of Marshal Tito.

Despite government efforts to improve its lot, the Albanian community in Yugoslavia has traditionally been the object of discrimination.

## John Bakeless, Editor, Author, Historian, Dies

**NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 9 (AP)**—John Edwin Bakeless, 83, a historian and author of nearly 20 books, died yesterday at Yale-New Haven Hospital.

Mr. Bakeless served as editor of *Living Age* from 1921 to 1925 and of *Literary Digest* in 1937-38, in addition to working on other scholarly periodicals during his career.

Among his books were "The Origin of the Next War," "Christopher Marlowe, The Man in His Time," "Daniel Boone, Master of the Wilderness," "Lewis and Clark, Explorers in Discovery," "Traitors, Turncoats, and Heroes," and "Signers of the Declaration."

### Jean Juge

**ZERMATT, Switzerland, Aug. 9 (AP)**—Jean Juge, 70, former president of the International Alpine Federation, died on the Matterhorn from exhaustion, the police reported today. He was with two other alpinists who set out Sunday to scale the 14,700-foot peak.

### F. Emerson Andrews

**NEW YORK, Aug. 9 (UPI)**—F. Emerson Andrews, 76, former president of the Foundation Center, died Monday in a Burlington, Vt., hospital, near his summer home. He was an expert on the work of tax-exempt foundations.

tion and ridicule from other Yugoslav nationalists. It would not be difficult for an unfriendly regime in Albania to exploit these accumulated resentments.

The Kremlin's main interest in Albania would be as a means of pressure against Yugoslavia, which broke away from the Soviet bloc in 1948. The Soviet Union is also attracted by Albania's strategic position dominating the mouth of the Adriatic Sea just 45 miles from the Italian coast.

Resumed Soviet use of naval bases in Albania could, in turn, alter the balance of power in the Mediterranean—an important consideration for U.S. policy-makers.

### Submarine Base

In a recent speech, Mr. Hoxha recalled a visit in 1959 by Soviet leader Nikita Khrushchev to Lake Butrint in southern Albania. He said that after expressing cursory admiration for the orange groves and olive trees, Mr. Khrushchev turned to his defense minister and remarked: "What if we set up a submarine base here?"

"Ochen horasho, ochen horasho (very good)," the minister is said to have chuckled. Soon afterward, Albanian-Soviet relations deteriorated sharply and the base was never built. But Moscow's strategic interest in gaining a warm water port has remained.

The subsequent alliance with China was a valuable one for Mr. Hoxha. It provided large amounts of aid, and the militant Chinese xenophobia of the 1960s matched the Albanian leader's own obsession for isolation.

Thousands of miles to the east, China was the ideal ally—a protector but not a predator. In the last five years the premises on which this curious friendship was based have broken down. The opening of China to the outside world posed a threat to Mr. Hoxha, who believes that isolation is the best guarantee of Albania's independence and his own personal power.

**Thousands of Pillboxes**  
Under his rule, hordes of Western influence have been suppressed in Albania. Religion has officially been abolished. "Decadent" capitalist fads like blue jeans, pop music and long hair are banned.

A beautiful land surrounded by lakes and mountains, Albania is dotted with thousands of mushroom-shaped concrete pillboxes. They are intended as a deterrent to any would-be enemy, but also as a permanent reminder to Albanians of the need for vigilance in defense of their revolution.

Now the pragmatic new Chinese leaders have decided to change alliances in the Balkans. The switch will be symbolized later this month by a visit to Yugoslavia and Romania by Chairman Hua Guofeng, the first visit to Europe in many years by a Chinese Communist Party leader.

A Chinese explanation for the divergent courses taken by Peking and Tirana in the last few years was given to a Yugoslav journalist by Deputy Foreign Minister Yu Chan.

Accusing the Albanians of thinking they were the only true revolutionaries, he said: "They claim that all enemies are monolithic and that the revolutionary movement must also be monolithic and its ranks increasingly purged. But we believe that this only leads to our ranks becoming thinner and helping our enemies."

## 'It Came From Outer Space,' 2 Scientists Say of Flu in Wales

**LONDON, Aug. 9 (UPI)**—The announcement, concerning the influenza epidemic that hit Britain last winter, came from two prominent astronomers, but it sounded more like the title of a science fiction movie. They said, "It came from outer space."

The Daily Telegraph yesterday quoted Professor Fred Hoyle and Professor Chandra Wickramasinghe at a conference on cosmic chemistry at Gregynog, Wales, as saying that statistical breakdowns of absenteeism from Welsh boarding schools during the epidemic showed that the pupils caught the flu last year while in the open air and not in dormitories.

They said that it was possible to correlate the onslaught of flu outbreaks with thunderstorms and atmospheric disturbances and argued that the flu virus arrives in meteoric dust and, in certain weather conditions, will fall soon after the earth has passed through the orbit of a comet in space.

They said that studies from schools showed a wide variation in the severity of the flu outbreaks, even though it could be assumed that the pupils spent about the same amount of time whispering and talking together at close quarters—a prime means of person-to-person infection.

"We see no satisfactory way to explain the wide diversity of incidence of outbreaks in terms of person-to-person transmission. A more plausible explanation is that such variations are caused by fluctuation in times of descent [from the atmosphere] of virus-bearing particles," the professors were quoted.

## From Their Jobs in Middle East

## Kerala's Sons Send Home Prosperity

By William Borders

**CHOWGHAT, India, Aug. 9 (NVT)**—This town near the southern tip of India is enjoying a sudden economic boom—not because of anything happening here, but because of the new prosperity in the Gulf, 2,000 miles to the northwest.

Like hundreds of other towns in India and Pakistan, Chowghat lives largely on the money sent home by young men who have crossed the Arabian Sea to work in the Middle East in the last few years. And the living, by southern Asia standards, is very good.

"We're completely rebuilding the house with money my sons sent from Abu Dhabi," said a middle-aged rice farmer, Ahmed Naseem. "They have also bought us a stereo, an American stove and two Japanese cameras. These are wonderful times."

In the dense groves of palm trees, two dozen of Mr. Naseem's neighbors have built stylish two-story stone houses of a type usually found only in the big cities of this country. Four banks have opened branches here to serve Chowghat's 30,000 people.

### Nearly Every Family

When the oil boom created an urgent need for workers in the Gulf in the early 1970s, Pakistan and India were natural sources because they are overpopulated and poor. Several hundred thousand Indians and Pakistanis have gone to the Middle East in the last four years.

and they are sending home more than \$1 billion a year.

Here in the lush tropical state of Kerala, it is easy to find villages where nearly every family has someone working in the Middle East. As the Indian state with the highest population density and highest rate of literacy, Kerala has long been a source of laborers for the rest of India and beyond.

The people here, who are called Malayalis, like to say that when Neil Armstrong landed on the moon, a Malayali was there to welcome him with a cup of tea.

When the oil boom started, the Indian government opened a passport office in Cochin, 50 miles south of here, and this year it

opened a second one in northern Kerala. Between them, the two offices issue 250,000 passports a year, mostly to travelers bound for the Middle East.

In January, Air India began twice-weekly flights between Dubai in the Gulf and Trivandrum, Kerala's capital. When the planes take off from the sleepy little airport on the Arabian Sea, whole villages turn out, the men in white saris, the women weeping as they wave.

### Labor Shortage

And when the planes land, the returning native sons swagger off proudly in their best polyester, often carrying expensive radios and tape recorders.

With plumbers, welders, electricians and carpenters streaming out of Kerala at the same time as a building boom is beginning here, a labor shortage has developed in some areas. Construction workers who used to be paid \$1 a day now earn \$3, more than they would earn in New Delhi or Bombay.

In the Middle East, even an unskilled worker can earn several hundred dollars a month, which is what an executive earns in India. And by living cheaply without their families, the Indians often save the bulk of their wages.

"Everybody seems to have money now," said an officer of one of Chowghat's new banks, a tiny branch installed on the second floor over a grimy tea shop. Several dozen people waited in line to deposit checks from their brothers or sons or fathers.

## Moscow Sit-In Seeks Support

**MOSCOW, Aug. 9 (UPI)**—Seven Pentecostals who are staging a sit-in protest in the U.S. Embassy here have called on "believers everywhere" to write to President Carter and support their bid to emigrate to the United States.

The seven followers of the fundamentalist religious sect, who rushed past two Soviet militiamen guarding the embassy gate on June 27, began the seventh week of their protest yesterday.

They said that they will not leave until they are forcibly removed, until they are given permission to leave the Soviet Union, or until they die.

# Argentina: food for the world

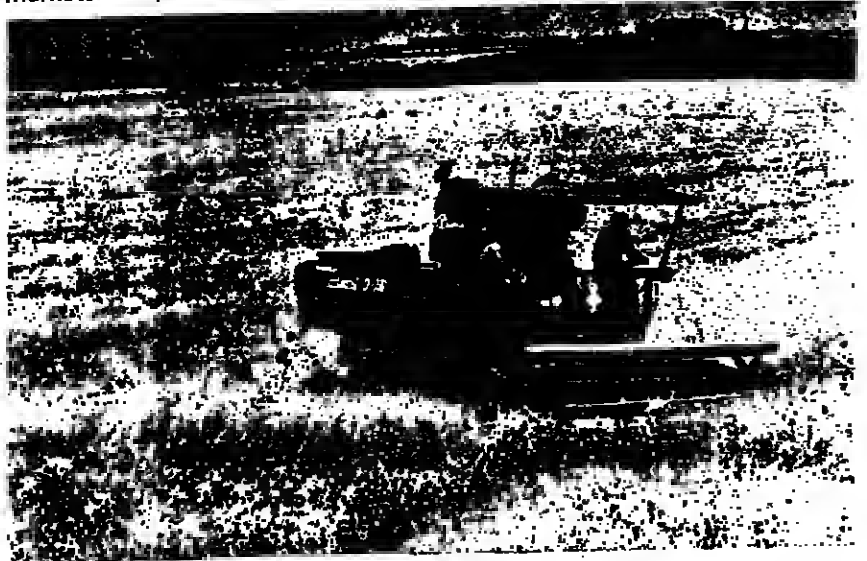
**Baby Beef:** An exceptional joint of tasty meat, roasted by experts, assails the senses of the diner seated at a table in one of the many restaurants in Buenos Aires. Those who choose to try the delicious dish could have come from New York or Rome, Hong Kong or Cairo. In this huge cosmopolitan city, early or late, the tourist can submit to the temptation of Argentinian meat, the world-famous "bife."

Argentina has always held an outstanding position as producer and exporter of high-quality meat, as is widely known. Millions of homes in Europe, America, Africa and Asia have tasted its products, which provide an excellent complement to their diet at extremely reasonable prices. The Argentine pampas, with its variety of rich grass, its good rainfall and pleasant mild weather, is the best natural veldt in the world. This is one of the main reasons for the excellence, quantity and low cost of Argentinian meat.

Many years ago when the first cattle strayed far from their owners, the Spanish conquerors, they took for themselves immense areas of the pampas. This soon became covered with millions of cattle. Since then these ownerless strays have been available to anyone who wanted them, and they provided food for the Indians and the gauchos. Such was the extent of this abundant richness that an animal would be slaughtered only for its leather or a small part of the flesh, the rest left to predators. The presence of cattle and the huge extent of the pampas brought about a new culture whose most important value was individual freedom and independence. This feeling, deeply engraved on the "cricollo" soul, persists today in the Argentine spirit, in the exalted feeling of liberty which is nurtured by Argentina's men and women.

Only rarely in the history of mankind has the phenomenon of such a concentration of wealth been seen. Soon the world began to demand and enjoy this wealth. First leather and salt meat, then frozen meat, gave birth to a thriving industry which has brought welfare and progress to the Argentinian people.

A constant improvement in the product was brought about and made possible by the appearance of the huge ranches, the installation of imposing refrigeration plants, and access to ever more demanding and increasing markets. The product was adapted to meet the demands of the market.



Cross breeding and incorporation of advanced farming technology was the permanent concern of the progressive Argentinian cattle breeders, who have always been eager to accept technological advances. Argentinian meat, the principal foreign exchange earner for decades, still maintains an outstanding place amongst the exports of a country which has traditionally offered its agricultural products to the world.

### The Stockbreeding Show

A noisy crowd stands around the arena. Breeders, industrialists, employees, housewives. Men and women. Young and old. A multi-coloured sample of Argentinian society meets to watch one of the most traditional events of this country, the annual stockbreeding show at the Sociedad Rural Argentina, near the Palermo woods in Buenos Aires. Which other country can offer such a sight, we wonder? We believe no other does.

The best examples of each breed pass slowly by, with steady steps, as if they were conscious of their importance and of the admiration they provoke. The bulls are accompanied by the farmhand who takes care of them, who has prepared and groomed them so skilfully. They pass one by one before the public's amazement and applause with a rather pompous dignity; firm, well-distributed masses of flesh, with shining, glossy coats.

Once a year they come to this arena from the farthest points of the country. Shorthorn, Polled Shorthorn, Lincoln Red Shorthorn, Hereford, Polled Hereford, Aberdeen Angus, Holando Argentino, Charolais, Brahman, Saint Gertrude. Old and new breeds. Years of study, cross breeding, selection, care and human effort pass before our eyes. The variety of breeds and examples is enormous, but there is still much to see. At the show there will always be cause for amazement. The breeds follow one another in line: Fleckvieh, Chianina, Marchigiana, Romagna, Jersey, Limousin, Normandy, Blond d'Aquitaine, Pinzgauer, Swiss Pardo.

An so on, day after day. Horses, sheep and pigs will also be shown. We can imagine the terribly difficult task of the judges: viewing, analysing in detail, measuring, weighing, evaluating. The Jury is composed of the best national and foreign experts. Their decision will cause hats to be flung into the air. Proud and smiling ranchers are so happy to see the realization of their long effort, investment, and risks, and of the love for a job that everyone here respects and values.

This year, a famous figure was seen amongst the public—Henry Kissinger, the admired, controversial and talented politician and diplomat. He was amazed too, and ungrudgingly said "It is a fascinating experience which shows what Argentina is today, and what it can become in the future. I was impressed by its current and potential capacity to produce food, and this makes me realise that the country will undoubtedly be able to contribute to solving the problem of hunger in the world."

### The transformation of cattle raising

How many countries will have a significant food surplus within the next thirty years? Certainly very few if current trends in food production and population growth persist. Argentina will be one of the few privileged countries. A century after its appearance as a large world food producer, the country is now preparing to revive that prestige.

Argentinians are planning their future by looking specifically at the likely scarcity of food in the next few decades, and are therefore transforming their agriculture in many ways. Without a doubt, the world cereal market is currently increasing substantially in spite of circumstantial fluctuations.

Large areas of the pampas which were previously used for cattle raising are now being taken over for cereal production. Does this mean a fall-off in the cattle raising power in Argentina?

No, it does not. The authorities and private enterprise are now aiming at the reclamation of marginal lands which are highly suitable for cattle raising. Nobody believes the cattle stock should be reduced; it is only a question of transforming the production system to achieve the best use of the country's cattle potential.

But this transformation requires modern technology, financial resources, human ability. Electrification of new rural areas, provision of water supplies, and construction of suitable roads are all necessary. New problems in animal health arise, as do new types of cattle fodder, and so on. Argentina will use her own resources, combining private enterprise with subsidiary State activities to solve a substantial part of these new problems.

At the same time, this plan is being accelerated through the encouragement of private and public foreign investment so that within a decade a substantial increase in the present cattle stock will have been achieved. The authorities point out that investments in this field enjoy very high profits which would be of interest to any investor, but this encouragement to invest, they say, is not only provided by the specific benefits of exploitation. On the contrary, any investment will be incurred in a country with a rapidly changing economy that has definitely broken with State or centralised experiments and which rests its economic future in the prevailing efforts of private activity within a market economy.

The national Government, together with many provincial governments, decisively supports this transformation plan and the increase in cattle raising activities. For example, in the province of La Pampa, an extensive colonisation plan provides for the reclamation of vast marginal areas. It encourages settlement and ownership of land, programmes of road building and water exploration. A generous and wide system of lines of credit has been established.

All this will be repeated in other territories. The outcome is already assured: Argentina will continue in a privileged position in world cattle-related activities. It is, and increasingly will become, a wonderful country for investment in agriculture.





## The Bayreuth Festival

## A Stunning 'Dutchman's' Set and Music

By David Stevens

**BAYREUTH, West Germany** (IHT) — Seeking out new talent and encouraging new ideas, the Bayreuth Festival manages to remain true to its Wagnerian duties without becoming a dusty museum. The latest case in point being this year's musically and scenically fascinating new production of "The Flying Dutchman."

This earliest of the master's works deemed worthy of inclusion in the Bayreuth repertoire might easily have been renamed "Senta's Dream" for the occasion. Harry Kupfer, the 43-year-old chief stage director of the Dresden State Opera — where the opera had its world premiere in 1843 — presented the action as taking place mainly in the progressively alienated mind of Senta, a post-Freudian psychodrama rather than a romantic legend.

Senta's obsession with the ballad-legend of the cursed seaman, her desire to escape her oppressive home life, and her passion to become the woman who redeems the Dutchman through undying love are all legitimate elements in any production, but here they are presented as the opera's sole motive force.

The curtain goes up during the overture to show the inside of Senta's home through a scrim of scudding clouds. The portrait of the Dutchman falls from the wall and she seizes it and runs up a flight of stairs to a window seat in a small room. Thereafter, she is almost constantly visible, either par-

icipating in events or watching them from her perch while clutching the portrait.

## Ghostly World

When the ghostly world of the Dutchman intrudes, the walls of the house fall away to make room for the ships of Daland and the Dutchman, then abruptly pull together again. This technically ingenious device of Peter Sykora — Kupfer's designer colleague at Dresden — was not only theatrically stunning but smoothed the continuous progress of the opera, played as always at Bayreuth without an intermission.

In a not-altogether-clear sexual fantasy, the Dutchman's ship has a prow formed by two hands that separate to show him chained to a mast surrounded by blood-red sails, before he is hurled through the opening by an unseen force to land prostrate on shore. Invited home by Daland, he arrives with a double — a faceless and voiceless figure with whom Daland discourses, while Senta is riveted by the "real" one only she can perceive. This did not work too smoothly scenically, although it was clearly intended to reinforce Kupfer's basic concept.

## No Apocryphos

In the final scene, a spooky but very bourgeois wedding party gathers, but is broken up by a storm that seems to be generated by the choruses of the Dutchman's disembodied crew. Senta, hearing the Dutchman's reproaches for presumed infidelity, hurls herself from her window and the curtain drops

on her lifeless body, surrounded by appalled and uncomprehending townspeople. No apocryphos, but a roundabout escape from an unbearable life through suicide.

Musically, this was reinforced by going back to Wagner's 1843 score, meaning a rougher, more direct orchestration without the composer's later Wagnerizations, and a distinct soft-pedaling of notions of redemption and a transfigured life hereafter. In addition, Senta's hall-lad was transposed to A minor from the G minor that Wagner is said to have agreed to for Schroeder-Devrient, the role's creator.

The American bass-baritone Simon Estes, the first black to sing a major role at Bayreuth, was a splendidly rich-voiced Dutchman, soaringly defiant rather than dooladen. A young Danish soprano, Lisbeth Balsev, was a hypnotic Senta, with a whitish high lyric soprano that aptly suggested her growing hysteria.

Other superb voices and coherent acting were supplied by the Finnish bass Matti Salminen and the young German tenor Robert Schunk, giving unaccustomed profile to Daland and Erik. The former was a drunken old seadog but a businessman, not without fatherly feeling, yet perfectly ready to peddle his daughter to a rich bidder, while Erik became the Dutchman's counterweight in the earthly world, uncomprehending yet trying to pull Senta back from the brink.

Ann Schlemm and Francisco Ariza provided telling portrayals of Mary and the Stevedore. Dennis Russell Davies, only the second U.S.-born conductor (after the late Thomas Schippers) to practice his trade here, clearly had his own ideas about the score. But he made some very individual choices of tempo convincing and masterfully sustained some long spans of leisurely, subtly shaded lyricism. He left no question about his affinity for musical theater.

With this production, Bayreuth seems to have brought together a new wave of Wagnerian interpreters, and not just among the singers. Davies, 34, is best known in the United States as musical director of the St. Paul Chamber Orchestra in Minnesota, but he has been conducting opera mainly in Stuttgart, where he is expected to take over as a general music director in 1980. Kupfer and Sykora, the first East German production team to work here, have been engaged to mount the Vienna State Opera's next Wagner "Ring" cycle.

## French to Honor Blatas

PARIS, Aug. 9 (IHT) — Arbit Blatas, the painter-sculptor, has been awarded the Legion of Honor as an outstanding member of the Ecole de Paris. The Lithuanian-born Blatas lived in Paris for many years and is a U.S. citizen. The presentation will be made in Venice, where Blatas lives part of the year, by Andre Troc, consul-general for Venice-Trieste.



Simon Estes as Hollander in 'The Flying Dutchman.'

## Wants Stiffer Laws

## Utah Archeologist Warns Of Indian-Mound Vandals

**MONTEZUMA CANYON, Utah, Aug. 9 (UPI)** — Artifact hunters are using bulldozers to vandalize historic Indian burial mounds, a state archeologist says.

Dr. David Madson said yesterday that Utah needs stiffer laws to protect the sites and prevent the ruining of precious pottery and other valuable finds.

Some people are bulldozing the burial grounds to get pottery, which can be sold at high prices, he said.

Bruce Louthan, a U.S. Bureau of Land Management archeologist, concurs that vandalism has become a factor in saving Indian history.

"The bulldozers, the pot hunters, usually concentrate on burial areas," he said. "They seem to be

callous. They are destroying everything, the buildings, the burials, everything. Nothing is left when they're through. The bulldozer scatters all the bones around, breaking them like twigs."

He said one burial ground, which is considered by some archeologists to be a key to the Montezuma Canyon area, the Nancy Petersoo site, is not protected because it is on private land.

"We assumed it was public land, and when we found it was private land, there was nothing we could do about the vandalism," Louthan said, adding that even on public land not much can be done unless the vandals are caught with their finds.

## Dance in London

## A Gala Season's Stellar Constellation

By Oleg Krensky

**LONDON (IHT)** — When Mar-Lot Fonteyn, Natalia Makarova and Lynn Seymour appeared together in "Les Sylphides" at the Coliseum last year, it seemed that only Rudolf Nureyev could have achieved this stellar constellation. This year Victor Hochhauser, the impresario, has repeated it, with Nureyev but with an almost unbelievable roster of other stars. His Gala Ballet Season at the Festival Hall for two weeks also includes Yoko Morishita, Fernando Bujones and Ivan Nagy and would have included the Panovs but for Valery's injury which has prevented him and Galina from appearing. There will be changes of program during the season, and from next Tuesday Peter Martins will replace Bujones.

Sometimes the incredible Fonteyn will do three items: One night she contented herself with two. In George Skibine's "Romeo and Juliet" pas de deux, to the Berlioz music, her acting was so eloquent, her face so youthful and her dancing so light and elegant that Juliet came to life, even on an almost bare stage and out of any context. This is a remarkable achievement, not quite matched by any of the younger ballerinas on the bill, and indeed no allowances whatever needed to be made for Fonteyn's 59 years.

Nagy was a reliable and ardent partner, in this and in "Les

Sylphides," in which the principal honors were artfully divided between Fonteyn and Makarova. Seymour, apart from her stylish contribution to "Les Sylphides," also danced Frederick Ashton's awakening pas de deux from "The Sleeping Beauty" and "Mac and Polly," a new duet of her own devising to some of Kurt Weill's "Threepenny Opera" tunes.

## Not Yet a Star

Her partner in both was Stephen Jeffries, not yet such a star name as some of the others, but every bit their equal as an artist and partner. "Mac and Polly" is a derivative number, based on music-hall Apache dances and the tango in "Facade"; Jeffries, in striped pants and big blue floppy cap, moved with a comic finesse that recalled the great Massine. He and Seymour put so much spirit into the dance that it became the comic interlude the evenings needed.

Of course, all this is not for purists. At first, with the house lights on and the audience still coming in and talking during the overture and later with people applauding as Bujones did fairly standards jumps in "Corsairs," it seemed too much like a circus. A bare stage is not much help in creating a "gala" atmosphere. Maina Gielgud and Jonathan Kelly were really out of their depth in Balanchine's Tchaikovsky pas de deux, which

needed more relaxation combined with more brilliance. But once Makarova came on to dance Odette in "Swan Lake," art took over. There were no weak lines.

The technical highlight was provided by Makarova and Bujones in the "Don Quixote" pas de deux, in which they both did existing virtuoso stunts and she had fun with exaggerated shoulder shrugs, fan flicks and artificially held pauses. The main surprise, for an English audience, were Morishita and Tetsuro Shimizu, her husband, in the "Black Swan" pas de deux, and the unscheduled appearance of Luigi Bonino from Marseilles in a solo by Roland Petit.

Morishita, who has only appeared here before in a single gala, commands all the technical tricks of the trade, including remarkable balances, rapid turns and high leg extensions. Her husband is oo Nureyev, Mikhail Baryshnikov or Bujones, but to most companies his technical abilities would make him a star. Bonino was first revealed in a pale spotlight looking rather like Baryshnikov, and "La Vallee," a solo to music by Pink Floyd, turned out to be reminiscent of "Push Comes to Shove" in its living and pelvic thrusts. It will be good to see him — and indeed all these artists — doing something else during the season, which seems almost bound to contain further surprises.

## Dining in Italy

## Night Out in a Roof-Garden Restaurant

By Naomi Barry

**ROME (IHT)** — Like the majority of Chinese restaurants in Paris, most Italian restaurants in Rome suffer from Identity Crisis of the Menu. Close your eyes and you know you are eating in Rome. But at which restaurant?

An exception is Rome's most spectacular roof-garden dining room, La Pergola, atop the Cavalieri Hilton, which crowns the Moote Mario, one of Rome's seven hills.

In deference to its majestic vista over the Eternal City, director Giovanni Gerodetti decided that the eighth-floor restaurant deserved more than the usual *trattoria* bill of fare. The result is some of the more interesting food in the city. (The customers at La Pergola frequently must make a sartorial effort to keep up with the help. The waiters are dressed by no one less than Brioni.)

No one has tried to do anything as foolish as doing away with pasta; however, there are variations. You can have *tagliolini al pepe verde*, which calls for fresh green peppercorns from Madagascar. In the sauce, *tagliolini di gorgonzola* is not unique but the delicious creamy mixture is not that common, either.

One Italian cookbook gives directions for 1,001 ways of preparing pasta, and the Pergola's pasta special, Penne "Pavlova," is proof that there is always another way to coat a noodle. The taste comes from vodka that has been infused with chilies, and a dusting of cayenne gives an extra jolt.

## Peerless Antipasti

The peerless antipasti generally are those that are simple — taffeta-thin slices of rosy San Daniele ham (considered the sweetest of Italy) with onion or fresh figs depending on the season, or Bresaola, mountain-air cured beef from the valley of Valtellina and sliced as thin as prosciutto, served alone or with hearts of palm.

For the perfect combination, have the Bresaola presented on a plate with grapefruit sections, *rughetta* (a robust Roman herb), a few grinds of black pepper and a drizzle of virgin olive oil.

A popular and more elaborate antipasto is the *crepelle al forno* "Caterina de' Medici." These are pancakes filled with a mousse of smoked salmon and baked in the oven under a tangy cream sauce.

Snails "a la Bouguignonne" may seem like a dragged-in touch of international cuisine; historically, however, they belong on the menu. Snails have been prized as a delicacy by the Romans since the days of the emperors and are mentioned by Apicius.

Fish, more expensive than meat, is always fresh. To savor that freshness, have the fish prepared *carciole*, enclosed in a casing of sulfurized paper or aluminum foil to bake in its own juices.

The Pergola has been laid out to provide entertainment for a full evening out; most of the clients are Romans who feel they are getting

away from it all in this roof resort, which is open seven nights a week.

The traffic pattern is to start in the central cocktail lounge, with drinks, watching the sun set over St. Peter's in the distance, then move to the restaurant for dinner. After a *caffé Olimpia* (expresso flamed with bourbon and garnished with orange peel and whipped cream), cross the buffer area of the bar to the discotheque for a fling at *la dolce vita*.

## La Pergola's Penne Pavlova

Serves four  
350 gr. penne (a thick stubby tubular pasta, ends cut on bias. Particularly good for sopping up sauce).  
1 cup sauce "Cremolade" (substitute: tinned cream of chicken soup, undiluted).  
40 gr. grated Parmesan  
1 egg, heavy cream  
1 shot glass of chili vodka  
chopped parsley  
dash of red cayenne powder  
Cook penne in boiling salted water, 12 minutes. Drain. Transfer to heated flat serving platter. Toss with heated cremolade sauce to which cream has been added. Pour chili vodka over penne. Flambe. Sprinkle with parmesan and parsley. Dust lightly with cayenne.

## Where Is Judge Crater: The Mystery Lingers On

By Joseph P. Mastrangelo

**WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (WP)** — It was a warm, muggy Manhattan night on Aug. 6, 1930, when N.Y. Supreme Court Justice Joseph Force Crater pulled his celebrated Rip Van Winkle. But unlike Van Winkle, the good judge never returned.

The time was 9:30 when he walked out of Billy Hays' restaurant at 332 W. 45th St., entered a taxi, waved to a couple of friends and disappeared forever into the traffic pattern of Times Square, turning that fare into a legend.

Today's sardonic graffiti instructs: "Judge Crater, call your office." Yellowed newspaper clips of that earlier period show the intensity of the search for Crater: "Police Trail Crater Or 'Double' in West," "Girl's Trunk May Hold Crater Clue," "Headless Skeleton Revives Mystery of Justice Crater."

Friends, police and newspapers spent more than \$30,000 running down clues all over the United States, Canada, and Mexico. Crater was 41 years old at the time, married, no children, 6 feet tall, in good health and weighed 185 pounds.

The '30s belonged to the Depression, and the judge, appointed by the then-governor of New York, Franklin D. Roosevelt, at the suggestion of Sen. Robert Wagner, seemed to be politically and physically sound. He was making \$25,000 a year.

He lived in a co-op apartment at 40 Fifth Ave., and enjoyed a summer home in Belgrade Lakes, Maine. On Aug. 2, he arrived Belgrade Lakes, made several phone calls to New York, seemed "irritated" according to his wife Stella, and left the next day to return to New York, promising to be back to celebrate her birthday the following week.

On Aug. 4, he spent the night in his New York apartment and told the maid he would be returning to Maine on the 7th.

On Aug. 5, he visited his office in the Supreme Court building.

The next day, the 6th, he and his confidential secretary Joseph Mara spent the morning cleaning out files.

Mara was sent to the bank with two checks totaling \$5,150. Later in the morning, Crater visited with Simon Rifkind, Wagner's law partner.

Returning to his apartment with Mara, Crater dismissed the maid and told her he was going swimming, "up Westchester way" a remark that confused his wife who later told police, "He never liked and seldom went swimming."

Early on the evening of the 6th, Crater called on a friend, ticket broker Joseph Gansky, and arranged to have a single ticket to a Broadway show called, "Dancing Partner."

Crater left Gansky, walked to Billy Hays' restaurant where he met and dined with William Klein, a lawyer and Sally Ritz, a good-looking chorus girl, and Ritz's parents.

Finishing what might have been his "last supper," the party left the restaurant and Crater got into a cab where he was heard from again.

When he failed to appear at Belgrade Lake on Aug. 7, his wife sent the chauffeur to New York to look for him.

The chauffeur, assured by Mara that the judge would show up in a few days, returned to Maine.

On Sept. 3, N.Y. police detective Leo Lowenthal, a close friend of Crater, reported to his superiors that he could not find Crater, and his disappearance was made public.

Police all over the nation checked out hundreds of bodies found dead in hotel rooms, or alongside railroad tracks — any corpse that fit Crater's description.

On June 6, 1939, Surgeon James Foley pronounced Crater legally dead and a year later his wife collected \$20,000 life insurance.

His wife insisted to the end it was foul play, but N.Y. District Attorney William Dodge said, "Mrs. Crater's charge that politics 'took him away' was pure bunk." If alive Crater would be 89 years old, and there lies the mystery.

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## Gold Sets High, Dollar Declines

LONDON, Aug. 9 (AP-DJ) — The dollar sank to new lows against the Deutsche mark and Swiss franc for the second consecutive session in hectic European foreign exchange trading today. As the flight from the dollar continued, the price of gold was thrust to a new high of \$208 an ounce, exceeding the previous record of \$207.50, set Aug. 8.

However, the price here finished at \$207.25, up 80 cents on the day, after some late profit-taking. Pressure on the dollar was particu-

### Record Lows Set 2d Straight Day

larly heavy in the morning, dealers said, and European central banks appeared to offer little resistance. News developments were sparse and traders attributed the deterioration to "sheer momentum" and a "continued erosion of confidence."

The New York Federal Reserve Bank, which handles the Fed's foreign exchange operations, was strongly criticized for its apparent failure to give any support. "The lack of response from the Fed has the market worried," one trader stated. "No central bank intervention at all is emerging and people are waiting to see what the Fed will do. But, until then, the dollar is being heavily sold from all corners."

**OPEC Denial on Meeting**  
The dollar recouped partly from its intraday lows late today after denials from members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries that any special meeting is planned next month to consider an oil price increase. Dealers said the dollar's early weakness was aggravated by fears that OPEC might boost oil prices soon to offset the dollar's depreciation.

The dollar dropped to a record trading low of 1.9705 DM, but later recovered to 1.9820 DM, down half a pfennig from the previous bottom hit yesterday. The dollar plunged to a low of 1.6693 Swiss francs, compared with its prior record of 1.6940 francs set yesterday. It ended at 1.6840 francs after it was announced in Bern that the Swiss cabinet will meet in a special session next Wednesday to consider the implications of the recent appreciation of the franc.

Swiss dealers said there was a "strong rumor" that the authorities were about to remove restrictions on the purchase of Swiss securities by foreigners imposed early this year to discourage capital inflows. However, a central bank spokesman denied that such action was imminent.

The dollar eased to 4.3575 French francs from 4.3627 late yesterday. France announced a large 3.64 billion-franc increase in official reserves in July to 119.76 billion francs.

The dollar's decline was less accentuated against the yen, which previously had been the main attraction on the foreign exchange market. The dollar bottomed out in Tokyo at 186.40 yen after the Bank of Japan indicated its readiness to absorb dollars. It finished here at 187.40 yen, down only 10 points on the day.

**Perplexed by Sterling**  
London dealers said they were perplexed by sterling's movements. The spot rate reached over \$1.925, the highest level since late February, before settling at \$1.9479, a gain of 1.44 cents on the day. But forward discounts widened, with the three-month discount at 2.07-2.00 cents compared with 1.45-1.39 cents late yesterday and the interest rate on overnight money rocketed to 50 percent.

Technical factors may have been in part to blame for the apparent dichotomy, traders said. But the main factors seemed to be heavy buying of spot sterling from Continental Europe, notably West Germany, and a "shortage of liquidity" which resulted in wider forward discounts.

Within the European joint currency float, or snake, the Belgian franc and guilder remained under pressure. Central bank intervention was apparently required to maintain links with the rising mark. The Belgian National Bank provided some 10.243 billion francs in support of its currency in the past week alone, according to data in its weekly statement.

## Namibia Politics Dims Luster of Gem Profits

By John F. Burns

ORANJEMUND, South-West Africa (NYT) — For much of his adult life, Wapota Hanfiku has been scouring the windswept wastes of Atlantic beaches near here, the world's richest source of gem diamonds, for his employer, De Beers Consolidated Mines.

Six days a week for 15 of the last 30 years, the 53-year-old black laborer has collected a small broom, a hammer and a pick and headed for the sandflats where the Nama Desert meets the sea outside this remote desert town. There, chipping and sweeping amid the bedrock gullies beneath the sands, he has hunted nature's richest crystals.

Mr. Hanfiku, who is illiterate, earns nearly \$200 a month from Consolidated Diamond Mines of South-West Africa, the De Beers subsidiary that holds the concession. Since 1920, when De Beers obtained an exclusive concession, it has retrieved billions of dollars of stones from the area. But next year, these desert stretches will cease to be a fiefdom of South Africa, as they have been since 1915, and instead will become part of the independent state of Namibia. At that point, Mr. Hanfiku's labor and that of thousands of similar workers will assume a new significance in the lives of the territory's 850,000 people, 90 percent of whom are black. It will also mark a turning point for De Beers and for the other companies operating here.

The new government will inherit widespread poverty, illiteracy and disease, as well as a legacy of racial exploitation. But it will also have uncommon mineral riches to draw upon, and the fate of the companies that control them, many of them foreign, to decide.

Last year's harvest of beach diamonds, the state's top revenue producer, was worth more than \$400 million, and that total is expected to be surpassed soon by uranium. A mine at Rossing, 45 miles north of here, is owned by Rio-Tinto Zinc and is scheduled to become the world's largest single source of the nuclear fuel.

The two minerals, and others such as copper, zinc and tin, provide the bulk of the territorial government's revenues. Clearly, the policy that the new country's black rulers adopt toward the mines will be crucial to the companies involved as well as to the nation. Apart from De Beers, which is controlled from Johannesburg, there are other major South African investments in the territory, as well as substantial U.S., British, Canadian and West German interests.

The South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), the strongest of the local parties, has advocated "social control" of the natural resources as well as of other primary sectors of the economy, but it is not clear whether this entails nationalization.

SWAPO's stiffest competition will come from two multiracial parties, the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance and the Namibian National Front, both of which oppose nationalization.

At De Beers and at other corporate headquarters, executives are apprehensive about a possible victory by SWAPO, suspecting that the nationalists might follow the example of Angola and Mozambique, whose new governments seized foreign-owned mines.

For De Beers in particular, the stakes are high. Last year, the Consolidated Diamond Mines earned an after-tax profit of \$157 million, representing 22 percent of the parent company's earnings, with the two million carats it clawed from the sands.

Although the average laborer's pay, \$270 a month, is probably the highest industrial wage anywhere in sub-Saharan Africa, SWAPO has condemned it as exploitative, pointing out that De Beers' profits have doubled and redoubled in the last five years. The nationalists have also been critical of the fact that more than 95 percent of the mines' \$207 black workers, out of a total work force of 6,500, remain in the unskilled category. The highest paid black on the white-collar staff earns \$690 a month, less than half the salary of senior managerial staff members.

Since South Africa agreed to grant independence under majority rule, De Beers has accelerated its efforts to recruit skilled blacks, to upgrade the unskilled blacks and to build the first family housing for blacks at the mine. But the question remains whether the changes will help defuse the nationalist offensive.

## ABA Study Urges Wider Deregulation

By Youssef M. Ibrahim

NEW YORK, Aug. 9 — Concluding a three-year study, a commission of the American Bar Association called yesterday for a fundamental overhaul of the federal regulatory process and the easing of direct government intervention in the economy.

The report, prepared by the bar association's 26-member Commission on Law and Economy, urged the deregulation of such "competitive" industries as airlines and the phasing out of price controls on oil and natural gas. It also recommended that the president be given increased authority over federal regulatory agencies and generally favored greater reliance on free-market competition, tax incentives and antitrust enforcement.

"We must preserve incentives for growth and increased productivity while at the same time protecting important social values and objectives which totally free-market operations cannot always assure," John McCloy, the commission chairman, said in an introduction to the report.

**'Grist of Regulations'**  
Mr. McCloy, former U.S. High Commissioner for West Germany and a former president of the World Bank, said, "The annual grist of regulations, all having the effect of law, has so greatly expanded that the impact on our economy and law amply justifies the association's undertaking the project."

The 187-page study, titled "Federal Regulations: Roads to Reform," has not been adopted as official association policy, but it was said in an accompanying statement to represent a consensus of the views of the commission.

At a separate session yesterday, John Shenefield, assistant attorney general in charge of the anti-trust division of the Justice Department, also expressed concern over the impact of government regulations on energy supply and their restraint of free competition in the market place.

"There is a serious possibility," he said, "that public restraints through regulation will, in the long run, pose a threat to competition and consumer interests in the energy industries at least as important as private anti-competitive behavior."

In calling for the deregulation of competitive industries and commodities, the report suggested the use of anti-trust enforcement to maintain competitiveness and new taxes to sop up any windfall profits. It also urged the increased use of tax incentives, subsidies, information and group bargaining as "complements or alternatives to rigid standards" in the environmental and safety areas.

In a second set of recommendations, the report said that, because government regulation had mushroomed to the point of "eluding control by elected officials," the president should be given new limited authority over regulatory action in issues that are of national interest and which involve more than one regulatory agency.

The report also criticized regulatory agencies and their management practices as "inefficient" and "unflexible" and, in a third set of recommendations, urged that procedures should be made more flexible and that wasteful bureaucratic complications should be eliminated and deadlines enforced to speed up proceedings.

## Wall St. Prices Broadly Higher

NEW YORK, Aug. 9 (IHT) — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed broadly higher today in heavy trading, although some profit taking trimmed blue-chip advances.

The Dow Jones industrial average, up 11 points to 900 earlier in the day, finished 2.42 points ahead at 891.63. It gained 4.16 points yesterday to a 12-month high. The last time the Dow closed above 900 was on July 26, 1977, when it finished at 908.18.

Advances led declines 1,127 to 468 and volume rose to 48.80 million shares from yesterday's 33.35 million.

One analyst called the rise "stampede psychology" and said the market has ignored the sagging dollar and rising gold.

Analysts also predict the July producer price index to be released tomorrow will show a slower rate of rise than June's 0.7-percent increase.

Digital Equipment, one of the most active stocks, dropped 2 1/2 to 50 1/2. Xerox rose one to 61 1/2 and SCM Corp. dropped 3/4 to 20 1/2.

Union Oil of California rose two to 51 1/2. The company's exploratory well in the Netherlands sector of the North Sea tested gas.

Kennametal Inc. rose 1 1/2 to 34. The company reported higher fourth-quarter earnings. Boeing rose 3/4 to 73 1/2, McDonnell Douglas 3/4 to 39 and Lockheed two to 36 1/2.

Among computer stocks, Memorex rose 2 1/2 to 53, Burroughs 3/4 to 82 1/2 and Datapoint 1 1/2 to 66 1/2.

Harris rose three to 27 1/2 and Global Marine one to 18 1/2. The index on the American Stock Exchange rose 0.99 to 160.04, amid increased volume.

Loews Theatre warrants gained 1/2 to 22 1/2 and Interway dropped 3/4 to 35 1/2.

Resorts International A rose 3/4 to 86 1/2 and Raymold Industries was up 2 1/2 to 27 1/2. Flanigan's Enterprises added 1/4 at 7 1/2 after reporting higher earnings.

**London Shares Set  
A New High for '78**

LONDON, Aug. 9 (AP-DJ) — Share prices on the London Stock Exchange recovered from a weak opening today to close at 1978 highs for the third time this week. Trading was again active.

The Financial Times industrial index opened more than 2 points lower, but shortly before the close the FT indicator was at 516.2, up 9.2 points from yesterday and at its best levels of the day.

Another factor cited for the decrease is that oil from the North Slope of Alaska, which averaged about 700,000 barrels a day in last year's second half, is close to the pipeline's capacity of 1.2 million barrels in this year's second half. Despite that increase, the significance of North Slope oil is expected to diminish in the overall U.S. picture because output from the fields in the lower 48 states will continue to decline and U.S. demand will continue to rise. Right now, U.S. residents are using about 3 percent more petroleum than they were last year.

A significant reason for the difficulty in trying to predict the course of imports is that a great deal of oil being imported to be stockpiled in the strategic petroleum reserve, authorized by Congress in 1975 but which did not get underway until the beginning of the second half of last year, is not included in official figures. The program calls for as much as one billion barrels to be stored, mainly in underground salt domes, by 1985 to prevent disruptions in the event of an embargo.

**Margins Cut in Japan**  
TOKYO, Aug. 9 (Reuters) — Japan's nine stock exchanges will cut the margin requirement on stock purchases to 50 from 60 percent, effective tomorrow, the Tokyo Stock Exchange announced today. The ratio was set at 60 percent last May to help check speculation.

### Blue Chips Hit In Profit Taking

Chicago wheat was mixed, corn and oats were higher and soybeans substantially higher at the close today on the Board of Trade.

## U.S. Oil Imports Shown On Increase in Quarter

NEW YORK, Aug. 9 (AP-DJ) — Beneath last month's relatively favorable U.S. oil-import statistics lies the fact that the 13-percent import drop for the first half from the year-earlier period was only temporary and imports are starting to climb again.

"We haven't solved the import problem," asserts John Lichtblau, executive director of the Petroleum Industry Research Foundation. "This import decline we have seen will start leveling off in the second half and will disappear altogether in 1979."

Even the administration is realizing that its hopes for cutting back oil imports are fading. Energy Department figures suggest the possibility that they will actually rise this year. The major fear is that this will give the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries the evidence of a turnaround in the world oil market that it needs to justify an intended price increase by the end of this year.

There is general agreement that 1979 imports will reach record levels, exceeding last year's record 8.7 million barrels a day. Forecasts vary for beyond 1979, but most analysts believe that imports will continue a slow but gradual rise, eventually passing 10 million barrels a day, no matter what happens to President Carter's energy program because demand will continue to outpace domestic oil output.

Why were first-half imports down from the year-ago period? Industry officials note that in the 1977 half, imports were unusually high because the oil companies were building up inventories.

During this year's first half, imports were unusually low because oil companies began using up their inventories. But for the rest of this year, the companies are expected to rebuild their U.S. inventories of crude oil and petroleum products, now at the relatively low level of 857 million barrels, down from about 921 million a year ago.

Another factor cited for the decrease is that oil from the North Slope of Alaska, which averaged about 700,000 barrels a day in last year's second half, is close to the pipeline's capacity of 1.2 million barrels in this year's second half. Despite that increase, the significance of North Slope oil is expected to diminish in the overall U.S. picture because output from the fields in the lower 48 states will continue to decline and U.S. demand will continue to rise. Right now, U.S. residents are using about 3 percent more petroleum than they were last year.

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The government offered one-year notes to yield 4.2 percent, two-year notes at 5.2 percent, three-year notes at 6.15 percent, four-year notes at 6.45 percent and five-year notes at 6.62 percent.

Also offered were six-year notes at 6.75 percent, seven-year notes at 6.85 percent, eight-year notes at 6.95 percent, nine-year notes at 7 percent, 10-year notes at 7.05 percent, 11-year notes at 7.15 percent, 12-year notes at 7.25 percent, and 15-year notes at 7.35 percent.

Dealers said that while the yields on the short-end were seen as positive, the long-end was seen as somewhat "troubling."

**Bonn Expands  
Sale of Notes**

FRANKFURT, Aug. 9 (AP-DJ) — West Germany entered the domestic bond market today with a new offering of borrower notes (schuldenscheine), money market sources said.

Dealers said that while the yields on the short-end were seen as positive, the long-end was seen as somewhat "troubling."

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## Canadian Companies Win Jakarta Contract Round

By Norman Pagan

JAKARTA, Aug. 9 (NYT) — Canadian companies have won the first round in the battle for a billion-dollar coal mining and power station project in Indonesia, according to informed sources here.

The proposed coal-fired power plant, which is scheduled to begin supplying electricity to this sprawling capital city and surrounding areas on the island of Java in 1984, is being described by observers as the foundation stone of Indonesia's new energy policy, aimed at reducing dependence on oil-generated power and increasing petroleum exports to earn foreign exchange.

Under the proposed program, the output of existing coal mines at Bukit Asam in south Sumatra, currently running at between 200,000 and 300,000 tons a year, will be stepped up to more than two million tons a year. The coal will then be transported by rail and sea from Sumatra to the western part of the neighboring island of Java, where it will feed a new 750 megawatt power station and transmission grid at Saralaya.

The overall project calls for mine development, upgrading railroads, modernizing harbors or developing new ones, purchasing barges and constructing plants.

**Untapped Coal Reserves**  
Indonesia has a critical need to earn foreign exchange from oil exports to spur economic development, and it possesses huge reserves of untapped coal — estimated to be equivalent to 50 million barrels of oil, or five times the country's exploitable oil reserves. In view of this situation, the World Bank recently gave its support to the project by pledging a \$10 million loan for engineering and feasibility studies. The Indonesian government is contributing \$3 million.

Earlier this year, bids were invited for two contracts covering these preliminary studies, each worth about \$5 million, and competition ensued among Canadian, U.S., British and West German companies.

Last month, a Canadian consortium led by Montreal Engineering was chosen to negotiate a contract for the engineering design and feasibility study of the upstream mining and transportation aspects of the project, defeating bids by Dravo Pacific, Fluor Eastern and Morrison-Knudsen of the United States, and by a U.K. group led by Davy International.

**Contract Expected**  
The Canadian consortium, which includes Swan Wooster Engineering and Canadian Pacific Consulting Services, a subsidiary of Canadian Pacific Ltd., is currently negotiating with the Indonesian government.

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## Company Reports

Revenue, Profit in Millions of Dollars

Beneficial

2nd Quarter

Revenue

Profit

Per Share

4th Quarter

Revenue

Profit

Per Share

Revenue

Profit

Per Share

Revenue

Profit

Per Share

Revenue

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Revenue



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(Continued on Page 9)

**NEW ISSUE** *These Notes were offered and sold outside the United States of America. This advertisement appears as a matter of record only.* July 25, 1978

**July 25, 1978**



**Floating Rate Notes Due 1984**

Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Bonaire

**Hessische Landesbank**

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**U.B.A.F.**  
**Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A.**

**Kuwait International Investment Co. s.a.k.**

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5th July, 1978

**US\$ 75,000,000**

Banque Nationale de Paris

et des Pays-Bas Caisse des Dépôts

**Swiss Bank Corporation (Overseas) Limited**

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**Limited**

## Consignations

**e S.A.**

# générale







**NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices August 9**[illegible]

2.24	7.9	8	27	28 1/2	28 1/4	28 1/4 + 1/4
18.90	8.6	2300	104	103	104	+ 1 1/4
17.75	8.5	2120	91 1/2	90	91 1/2	+ 3

[illegible]

40a	4.2	8	258	14½	13½	14½ + ½
34	3.3	7	55	7½	7½	7½ + ½
52	3.1	11	367	17½	17	17 —

1	40	4.3	8	39	9%	9%	
2	48	15	8	54	21%	21	+%
3	50	7.1	6	381	20%	19%	-%
4	72.20	7.4	52	30%	30	30	
5	36	3.6	24	27	9%	9	
6	48	4.5	6	4	16%	16%	10%
7	52	8.2	6	160	19%	18%	+%
8	36	3.4	8	129	9%	9%	-%
9	48	1.7	174	4%	4	4	-%
10	50	3.7	9				
11	50	2.2	1375	163%	61%	61%	+%
12	44	1.5	436	46%	45%	46	+%
13	50	3.2	9	10%	10	10	-%
14	1	5.4	8	62	18%	18	-%
15	300	1.7	61	181	18%	18	+%
16	48	3.2	9	140	14%	14%	-%
17	50	5.3	2180	19%	19%	19%	+%
18	48	3.7	9	182	19%	18%	-%

ANYWHERE YOU GO.

**London Commodities**  
(Figures in sterling per metric ton)

August 9, 1978

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)	Previous (Close)
<b>BAR</b>				
94.98	91.40	95.75	93.80	91.40
94.30	92.10	95.40	93.30	92.10
91.50	92.30	105.35	104.25	92.30

960 lots of 50 tons.

1760	1750	1755	1759	1756	1751
1758	1754	1753	1757	1750	1751
N.L.T.	N.L.T.	1756	1750	1757	1751
		1490	1710	1670	161

425 lots of 10 tons.

**OFFER**

1315	1201	1289	1290	1280	126
1250	1185	1204	1205	1185	116
1152	1130	1111	1120	1125	111
1100	1080	1085	1090	1087	108
1055	1050	1045	1045	1040	104
1030	1020	1020	1030	1015	102
N.L.T.		1000	1020	1000	102

499 lots of 5 tons.

**European Markets**

*(Continued from page 10)*

Amsterdam	Gl Un St	12
	Guinness	14
	Hawker-Sidd	24

mbank	365.00	Imps Chain	6.87
mbank	77.70	Imps	0.3
mbank	62.50	Mark&Soren	0.3
er	31.60	Metal Box	0.3
er	102.50	Nichols	1.0
er	61.80	Plessey	0.5
er	37.50	Rand Mines	0.5
er	13.50	Rank Org	2.6
er	105.00	Rayol Out	49.0
er	37.50	R.T.Z.	2.4
er	25.50	Shell	57
er	175.00	Thorn (A)	39
er	139.00	Tube Invest	4.8

Over	118.70	Flowers	0.314
Dinner	145.00	War L3½	5.124
Wash	50.80	West Deep	5.731
		West Deep	5.731

[illegible]

swagen	233.00	Moulinex	155.11
		Paribas	180.00
		PUK	91.50

[illegible]

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 278: 1039-1044.

Detailed description of Figure 1: The graph plots 'Percentage of total catch' on the y-axis (0 to 100) against 'Percentage of total effort' on the x-axis (0 to 100). Two data series are shown: Species A (solid line with open circles) and Species B (dashed line with open circles). Both curves are bell-shaped, starting at (0,0), peaking at approximately 50% effort, and returning to zero at 100% effort. Species A's peak is at approximately 85% catch, while Species B's peak is at approximately 75% catch. The two curves intersect at approximately 25% and 75% effort.

12 Month Stock	Stk.	Close	Ch'ge Prev	12 Month Stock	Stk.	Close	Ch'ge Prev	12 Month Stock	Stk.	Close	Ch'ge Prev
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## Currency Rates      London Metals Market      London Commodities

## London Metals Market      London Commodities

(c) Commercial Franc. (\*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1000. (y) Units of 10,000. (z) Amounts needed to pay one pound.

August 9, 1978		Price		Price		COFFER	
Year	Yen	Year	Yen	Year	Yen	Year	Yen
1978	1315	1978	1281	1978	1280	1978	1280

5284 BP Con	517 1/2	17	17 1/4 +	7 1/2	28316 Noranda A	533 1/2	23 1/2	33 1/2 +	7 1/2
2900 Bonister C	51 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	21805 Norcan	516 1/2	16 1/2	18 1/2 +	1 1/2	
14075 Bank N C	82 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	24000 N.T. Corp. B	51 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2		

NYSE Most Actives				August 9, 1978	
AKZO	30.70	Howker-Sidd			
Albert Neijn	107.40	Hudson Bay			
Algerbank	365.00	Imp Chem			
Amesbank	77.70	Imps			

29973 Cl Bk Com	52 1/2%	28 1/2%	29 + 1/4	133000 divd 1/11	30 1/2%	34 1/2%	0 1/2 + 1/8	NYSE	Narrow	Arbed	2,420	TCI
3531 Cdn Tira A	52 1/2%	28 1/2%	28 1/2 + 1/8	29960 Siebens	53 1/2%	34 1/2%	35 1/2 + 1	Close	Close	GBL (B.Jamb)	1,530	
100 Cn Utilas	517	17	17	100 Sioro	\$40	40	40 — 1/4					

30%	54%	59%	1/8	Volume (in millions)	48.80	33.35	Cock O'gree	460	<b>Milan</b> Bostogi ERBA
58 1/4	0%	0 1/2	1/4	Advanced	1,127	885	Electrolab	6,790	
51 1/2	10%	11	1/4	Volume Up	31.39	21.05	GB-Inno-BM	2,330	
52 5/8	25%	25 1/2	1/4	Declined	468	585	Hoboken	2,500	
51 1/2	14 1/4	1 1/4	1/4	Volume down	12.25	2.80	Polysar	2,920	

7800 Emico	38 1/4	8%	8%—	1/8	1300 Weldweld	517 1/2	17%	17%	Finance	13.15	12.86	13.04	+0.09	Karstadt	336.00	BSN	53
7255 Falcon C	85 1/2	5 1/2	5%	—	17700 West Mine	410	400	410 +10	Transp.	15.78	15.40	15.56	+0.03	Carrefour	171.00	Carrefour	171
7377 Fibre Nik A	277 1/2	27 1/4	27 1/4—	1/8	4550 Weston	519 1/4	19 1/4	19 1/4 + 1/4						Kauhof	244.50	Cim Lafarge	57

518%	18%	18%
57%	71%	73% + 1/4
265	262	262 + 2

### NYSE Index

High	Low	Close	N.C.
59.09	58.75	58.75	+0.28

Composite  
Last traded price

Kudrins	178.00	Cie Bancaire	38
Lufthansa	109.50	CFP	34
Mannesman	173.30	CGE	16
Metalgesellschaft	340.50	CCF	12
Neckermann	160.80		

338 IAC	\$20 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	700 Can Both	\$31	30 1/2	30 1/2	— 1/2	Loews Th wt	150,000	22 1/2	+ 1/2	Brit-Air Pet	3.00	Veinor	2.00
306 Indol	\$14	13 1/2	13 1/2	4100 Dam Brdg	\$24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2		Interway Cp	124,500	35 1/2	— 1/2	Brit-Oxys	0.74 1/2		
388 Indurmin	\$11	10 1/2	11	200 Dam Tst A	\$13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2						Brit Pet	8.64		

S 97 1/8	11 1/8		Syntex Corp	98.100	3 1/2 - 1/2	Burmah	0.74	Zurich	
300	300	300	Macrod Ind	89,900	2 1/4 - 1/2	CodburySc	0.58 1/2		
S 6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2 + 1/2	McCuill Oil	86,400	5 + 1/2	Chartered	1.55	Alusuisse	1
S 35	34 1/4	35 + 1/2	Helmcke	74,500		Courtauld	1.24	Buehrle	2
S 8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4							

1



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**Dollar Bonds** | Michelin 9%-86 100% 101½ | Cornotto 4-88 78½ 80½

EIB 8 1/4-83	97 3/4	98 3/4	Swind 8 1/4-88	100	101	Owens III 4 1/2-87	124 1/2	126 1/2	5/10/83
EIB 8-84	96 3/4	97 3/4	Sweden 8 1/4-87	95	96	Penney JC 4 1/2-87	76	78	
EIB 8 1/4-82	96 3/4	97 3/4	Swed 51 Co. 7 3/4-82	95	96	Phillips 4 1/2-83	97 1/2	99 1/2	

Urofilimo 8 1/2-83	98 1/2	99 1/2	Urofilimo 8 1/2-87	96	97	Squibb 4 1/4-85/	82 1/2	84 1/2
Urofilimo 8-82	96 3/4	97 3/4	Urofilimo 8-87	96	97	Texaco 4 1/2-88	77 1/2	79 1/2
Urofilimo 8-80	97	98	Vwagun 7 1/4-87	95 1/4	96 1/4	Tyco 8 1/2-88	101 3/4	102 3/4

**Selected Over-the-Counter**

NEW YORK (AP)—The following list is a

Selected National Secu-	CONFED	1%	2	JoslynM	19%	20%	Pinkin	33%	34%
ties DeaMrs Assn.	DonlyM	21%	22%	KaisSI of	18%	19%	PianHIB	34%	34%
ver the counter Bank.	DataDLb	8%	9%	Kalvar	4%	4%	Plasline	31%	31%
	DataJED								

WMCo	3%	3%	Definit	18 1/2	20 1/2	Kodak	18 1/2	18 1/2	PulDco	24 1/2	25
ddisnW	10 1/2	10 1/2	DawesI	14	27	KellySv	40	41 1/2	PulDco	9 1/2	9 1/2
dvRoss	2 1/2	2 1/2	DwCrys	26 1/2	2	Kouffei	14 1/2	15 1/2	Quellins	4 1/2	4 1/2
						Kouffei	22 1/2	23 1/2	RonanRz	7	7 1/2

CONTRACT 12A/78: PIPES AND FITTINGS	Asbestos Cement or	100 mm (4")	92,400 =
TIME DC	74	84	
Tampok	31	32	
TecumP	59	61	

15 1/2	16 1/2	GreenM	12 1/2	12 1/2	NotGDI	10 1/2	17 1/2	TricoPa	40	61 1/2
15 1/2	16 1/2	GreAdv	32	35	NotLibt	9	9 1/2	TrimOG	5	5 1/2
5 1/2	5 1/2	GillNet	13 1/2	15	NSec Rsh	5 1/2	6	TysonFd	38 1/2	40

WT5V	27 1/2	34	Gyrodyn	4	4 1/2	AWAKE	14 1/2	15 1/2	UNACGII	8 1/2	9 1/2	50	mm	(5")	50 No.
WrodH	24	3 1/2	HrsRow	14 1/2	15 1/2	NJNGas	15 1/2	16 1/2	USSurg	17 1/2	18 1/2	100	mm	(4")	230 No.
SWCs	9 1/2	10 1/2	HarpGp	19 1/2	20	NiefsnA	27 1/2	28	USTrch	15 1/2	16 1/2	150	mm	(6")	30 No.
						NiefsnB	27 1/2	28	USV-Flot						

SULL	10 1/2	11 1/4	HuddsPop	14	2-4	Noxell	18 1/2	19 1/4	Velcro	2 1/2	3 1/4	600 x 600 mm	6 No.
ieF	6	7	HydCoCo	45	47	OgilvyM	27 1/2	28	VerNBsh	15 1/4	16		
UA	37 1/2	37 3/4	HydCoIn	18 1/2	11	OnFerra	18 1/2	18 1/2					

Weekly net asset value

**Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.**

U.S. \$69.03

7. It is the responsibility of tenderers to ensure that their tenders are submitted in accordance with the instructions contained in the invitation to tender documents.

Information Pierson, Holding & Pierson N.V., Herengrocht 214, Amsterdam

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**PEOPLE:** *Rap Brown Minds Store in Atlanta*

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